INSURANCE
Indian Companies expect full support from the people.
11

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

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Much more can be done in 1930 and our companies will do better
12

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VOL XIX NO. 27– BOMBAY MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

NO TALK OF PEACE TILL REPRESSION IS STOPPED.

AHATMA ON DAILY REPORTS OF HARROWING ATROCITIES

—:o:—

ivil Disobedience Movement To Continue Unabated.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING DECISION

GENERAL POLITICAL AMNESTY DEMANDED

Mass Movement Cannot Be Called Off Till True Is Declared, Says Mahatmaji.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 1.

Interviewed by Reuter's Special Correspondent, Mahatma Gandhi said, "All speculation regarding split among members of the Working Committee is a pure myth. On the contrary the proceedings of yesterday and to-day were perfectly unanimous and the behaviour of the members cordial. All were of one mind that the movement cannot be withdrawn or slackened unless a truce is declared. It should be obvious to everybody.

Mass movement, like the one now going on, cannot be suddenly and without reasonable hope of final settlement stopped nor can it be called off unless there is a hope of settlement shared by the vast mass of people and this can never happen so long as repression, in its virulent form, continues as witness the latest example in the shape of wanton assaults upon Srijuts Vasant and Sundaram.

DAILY REPORTS OF HARROWING ATROCITIES.

I have been daily receiving reports from men and women, of unimpeachable character, giving me details of repression not confined to any particular part of India. A friend handed me a letter containing harrowing details of atrocities said to have been committed by the police in the District of Midnapur (Bengal).

NO PEACE TALKS TILL REPRESSION IS STOPPED.

In my opinion, continued Mahatma Gandhi, "nothing ort of absolutely impartial and thorough-going enquiry these charges can satisfy either the public mind or the irements of justice. I do not see how it is possible to duct negotiations for peace with repression fouling the nosphere hour after hour.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING'S DECISION AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 1.

eeting of the leaders con- for several hours this nd passed the following

The trend of discus- as forecasted yester- Congress is prepared to gotiations for peace ere is l Political Amnesty l Picketing permit- of Salt Law ig- ressive measures wn. ce movement is s and until the e Meeting de- the next meet- ress is unless are conceded of settlement. leaving Allahabad orrow. Gandhi- e day after to-

LUTIONS.

ons read as follows: ing Committee hav- regard for the wishes stri, Sapru and Jaya- ed the publication of n passed on 21st Ja- mpression got abroad ovement of Civil Dis- has been suspended, it e, necessary to reiterate n of the Committee ovement is to continue unless explicit instruc- issued to the contrary. eeting reminds the picketing foreign cloth and drug shops, in it- t of Civil Disobedience but it is the exercise of ght of citizens so long strictly peaceful and causes no obstruction to the public.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH TO CONTINUE.

"This meeting further reminds the sellers of foreign cloth, including foreign yarn and the Congress workers of the boycott of foreign cloth being a vital necessity in the interest of the masses is a permanent feature of national activity and will remain so till the nation acquired power to exclude foreign cloth and foreign yarn from India whether by total prohibition or prohibitive tariff. Whilst appreciating the response made by dealers in foreign cloth and foreign yarn to the appeal of the Congress to bring about the boycott of foreign cloth this meeting reminds them that it is not open to any Congress organisations to hold out hopes of their being able dispose of their existing stock in India.

In accordance with the decision of the Lahore Congress the next annual session of the Indian National Congress will be held at Karachi the exact dates to be fixed and announced by the Sind Provincial Congress Committee in consultation with the President."

—A. P. Special Service.

—:o:—

GANDHIJI TO MEET MERCHANTS

—:o:—

Working Committee Meeting On Feb. 7.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

Associated Press understands that meeting of Gandhi and his colleagues of Congress Working Committee with the Committee of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce will take place in Bombay on February 6. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. N. R. Sarkar and one or two other members of Indian Banking Committee are leaving Delhi on Wednesday for Bombay to participate in the discussions on February.

Members of the Congress Working Committee will hear Sastri, Sapru and Jayakar on Saturday the 7th. Thereafter they will discuss again with Committee of the Federation.

The Congress Working Committee is expected formally to meet on February 10.—A. P.

BENN TO INVITE CONGRESS IF IT SURRENDERS

—:o:—

Another R. T. C. To Be Summoned

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The diplomatic correspondent of 'Sunday Times', says that Messrs. MacDonald, Benn and their advisers have already had under consideration the next step to be taken to push on to successful conclusion discussions begun at the Round Table Conference. They are determined that the fact that a change in Viceroyalty is now imminent shall not cause delay.

WILLINGDON TO BE CONSULTED

The Imperial Government intend to take early action to create the machinery necessary for the continuance of discussion. Mr. Benn and his advisers during the next few days will hold consultations with Lord Willingdon and it is considered that as a result of such consultations a new Conference will be summoned without undue delay.

If the Congress leaders express themselves in favour of the decisions reached in London, it may be assumed that they will be invited to join the delegates to the Round Table Conference in a second Round Table Conference in India.—Reuter.

MOTILAL'S HEALTH.

—:o:—

Spends Another Sleepless Night.

ALLAHABAD.

Mr. S. R. Pandit, son-in-law of Pandit Motilal Nehru was released to-day unconditionally. Pandit Motilal spent another sleepless night otherwise his condition is unchanged. Dr. B. C. Roy came back from Calcutta this morning and there was consultation with Drs. Mittra and Ragundanlal, X-Ray Specialists from Calctuta and Lucknow respectively. On Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru promising pay Rs. 200 all passengers arrested for travelling without tickets for seeing Mahatmaji were let off.—A. P. Special.

PREMIER DETERMINED NOT TO RESIGN

—:o:—

RUGBY, Jan. 31.

Referring to the political situation in a speech at Watford last night the Prime Minister declared that Government would not go out of office until it was defeated on what amounted to a vote of censure. The Conservative Party was trying to effect a combination with Liberals to turn the Government out, but they could not draft vote of censure on unemployment which would enable them to take Liberals with them.

He predicted that the Conservatives would be unable to force election during current year.—B. O. W.

STATES' PEOPLE'S RIGHTS.

—:o:—

A Voice In Deciding Federation.

—:o:—

PARALLEL MEETING WITH WORKING COMMITTEE SUGGESTED.

The General Secretary, the Indian States Peoples' Conference has sent the following telegram to Mahatmaji and Jawaharlal Nehru at Allahabad:—

"The question of All-India Federation should not be decided without considering question of fundamental Rights of Indian States People. States People's spokesmen such as Amrutlal Sheth, Balawantrai mehta, Manishankar Triwedi, Jhaverchand Meghani, Ramnarayan Chowdhari, Master Tara Singh, Satyamurti, (who are now in jail.) Manilal Kothari who is a deportee under Foreigners Act. Amrutlal Thakkar and Professor Abhayankar, should have full opportunity of placing our views before you. Federal Citizens Rights, Supreme Court to enforce the same, Representation in Federal Legislatures, and Democratic Constitutional Government in States should be statutorily guaranteed to States' people. We desire holding our Executive's meeting at the same time and place, with Congress Working Committee. Please wire date, time, and place."

HALOL MASS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

—:o:—

Farmers To Remove Field Crops

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 31

Farmers of four villages in Halol Taluka, Panchmahals District, had resolved to offer mass civil disobedience of the order of the Mahalkari prohibiting the removal of crops from fields as the land revenue had not been paid. The Mahalkari was apprised of this decision by a registered notice. Accordingly farmers of those villages started processions and attempted to remove crops. Three persons have been arrested in this connected.—A. P.

MADRAS PICKETS DISPRERSED

—:o:—

MADRAS, Jan. 31.

About 25 volunteers picketted different foreign cloth shops in Godown Street, Rattan Bazar Road, Devaraja Mudali Street and China Bazaar Road. The police dispersed them. Some who refused to move were taken in buses and left some distance away.—A. P.

VISNAGAR PICKETS ON HUNGERSTRIKE

—:o:—

Foreign Cloth Merchants Adamant

(From A Correspondent.)

VISNAGAR, Jan. 30.

Volunteers of Kadi Prant Youth League, including eight ladies from Patan and other local volunteers, have started a rigorous picketing on foreign cloth shops since yesterday. Prabhat Pheris, meetings and processions had been organised and speeches were delivered by Shrimati Sumatibahen of Patan, Sjt. Natwarlal Nardipurkar and Sjt. Ramray Sharma of Visnagar before a huge gathering last night. The merchants were persuaded to allow their foreign cloth stocks to be sealed for six months', but they having declined to submit to the proposal, the volunteers have resorted to a hunger strike, since this morning.

Yesterday's picketing was so effective that not a single yard of cloth, foreign or Swadeshi, could be sold. Both sides appear to be firm till the moment of writing and having known of the hunger strike, the merchants have closed their shops from morning and have decided in their meeting not to open them till the hunger strike is withdrawn.

Miss Rahianabahen Tayebji, President Kadi Prant Youth League, has been wired to come personally to settle the matter.

TREMENDOUS OVATION TO MAHATMAJI.

—:o:—

People Gather From All Parts Of District.

LOUD-SPEAKERS FAIL AT ALLAHABAD MEETING.

ALLAHABAD, February 1.

There was unprecedented gathering at Persottam Das Park this afternoon to see and hear Gandhiji. People had come from all parts of the District and although the meeting was fixed for 4 p.m. people began to take their seats from noon. A platform several feet high was erected and loud speakers were installed. Gandhiji received tremendous ovation and thanked the gathering for the reception. It was impossible to hear anything as the loud speakers failed. Mahatma Gandhi left, soon after.—A. P.

TO HEAR GANDHIJI.

—:o:—

Villagers Travel Without Tickets

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 1.

About a thousand passengers from wayside stations carrying national flags coming into Allahabd for to-day's meeting were stopped for travelling without tickets.

NO TICKETS.

The police held up a part of the procession on the way to the bridge and others on the platform but none among the processionists were prepared to pay their fares.

The District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, the Divisional Superintendent (Railways) hurried to the platform and conferred with Mr. D. Lahviy Chowdhary, M.L.A. who was returning from Delhi by the Punjab Mail but no settlement was reached.

VILLAGERS ARRESTED.

The railway authorities insisted on payment of fares with the result that there was an impasse. Congress leaders were sent for and in the meantime the villagers raised national slogans. A number of villagers were arrested and marched off to the police station.

JAWAHARLAL SETTLES IT.

In the meantime Pandit Jawaharlal, the Congress President, arrived on the scene. After conferring with the authorities and the villagers a compromise was reached. A certain sum was paid to the railway and the procession was allowed to proceed.

Burma Ordinance At Work.

—:o:—

5 BENGALIS ARRESTED.

RANGOON, Feb. 1.

Five Bengalees were arrested today in Rangoon, including it is said two school teachers, under the Burma Ordinance, promulgated by the Viceroy yesterday.—A. P.

CLASH IN A FRONTIER VILLAGE.

—:o:—

All Over Cooking Of Beef.

RAWALPINDI, Feb. 1.

The report of a communal riot accompanied by looting and arson has been received from Bewal, a Hindu-Sikh village about 40 miles from Rawalpindi. The trouble, it appears, arose over the alleged cooking of beef in a boarding house by a Muslim teacher who, on being reprimanded by the Hindus and Sikhs of the village, is reported to have called Muslims of adjoining villages to his help. It is stated that several hundred Muslims besieged the village, looted and burnt 15 shops, threw beef into the temple and burnt alive a Sikh Jamadar. The casualties are not known. The Deputy Commissioner and the Police Superintendent have proceeded to the scene. No authentic information is yet available.—A. P.

Swaraj Must Spell Freedom To Toiling Masses.

MAMMOTH MEETING OF WORKERS DEMANDS RELEASE OF MEERUT PRISONERS.

REMINDER TO WORKING COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

Long before the appointed time on Sunday afternoon the Lal Baug maidan in Parel was overcrowded with a large number of workers and by the time the proceedings commenced at 5 p.m. nearly 25,000 of them had gathered to give verdict on the proposals of the Round Table Conference.

The mass meeting that was held under the chairmanship of Mr. G. L. Kandalkar was convened under the joint auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, the Bombay Tramwaymen's Union, the Bombay Mill Workers' Union, the Bombay Bunder Kamgar Union, the Nationalist Christian Party, the Bombay Clerks' Union, the Bombay Hawkers' Union, the Bombay Unemployed Workers' Associations and the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union. The objects of the meeting were to discuss the situation created by the termination of the Round Table Conference, to condemn its proceedings and to demand the release of all political prisoners including all working class leaders at present in Meerut and other jails together with the Lahore Conspiracy prisoners.

RELEASE MEERUT PRISONERS.

Barring one or two speakers, nearly twelve of them who came from the working class addressed the mammoth meeting and feelingly referred to the Meerut prisoners who have been subjected to great hardship for nearly two years as the result of their leading the working class movement in the country.

In opening the meeting, Mr. Kandalkar gave a long survey of the political struggle of the Indian people for the national freedom of the country. He emphasised the fact of the glorious sacrifices made by the working class in support of the present struggle for national freedom.

WHAT THE MASSES WANT.

In referring to the Lahore resolution on complete independence Mr. Kandalkar felt that there was no alternative before the country but to pursue that goal by chalking out new plans of action so as to wield power from the unwilling hands of British Imperialists

"As far as the toiling masses are concerned", said Mr. Kandalkar, "there is a very clear standard to guage the value of the "Charter of Freedom", which Saprus and Jayakars are bringing home." He emphasised that the approach to any measure of self-government, however imposing and alluring it might appear ought to be questioned from the point of the masses who needed freedom most. In his opinion the much talked out "Charter of Freedom" of the "Socialist" Government, did not free the peasantry from the grinding burden of imperialist tribute, feudal levies and usurious indebtedness. It did not guarantee even human existence to the toiling workers nor did it create, such political rights as would enable them to defend and further their interests.

He wanted the Congress leaders and other compatriots to understand that the working class could not accept the chain of colonial slavery as an ornament, simply because it was going to be gilted with a thin coating of cheap alloy. Swaraj to them must mean freedom of the toiling masses free from exploitation either white or brown. He was sure that he was voicing the feeling of the working class in maintaining that its attitude towards the Round Table Conference proposals would be that of frank hostility and in answer to which would be to continue the struggle in the company of the Congress leaders or without them.

MAHATMA'S SILENCE.

Referring to the working class leaders at present in prison, Mr. Kandalkar deplored the statement of Mahatma Gandhi who immediately after his release said that he would ask only for the release of Satyagrahi prisoners as one of the conditions for negotiations. In concluding his speech, Mr. Kandalkar stated that if the Congress leaders did not want to alienate the support of the working class, the Congress should not treat their leaders as outlaws but should demand their release along with all other political prisoners as their services were required in the struggle ahead.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolution was then moved by Mr. V. H. Joshi, Vice-President of the Tramwaymen's Union:

This meeting of the workers of Bombay emphatically condemns the proposals of the Round Table Conference as an agreement between British Imperialism and Indian Princes and the upper classes to further exploit the Indian masses, thus depriving them of their inherent right to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil. This meeting therefore, calls upon the Congress to reject the proposals.

The resolution was seconded by Messrs Abdul Majid on behalf of Bombay Girni Kamgar Union and further supported by Mr. R. L. Jaiswal of B. B. & C. I. Railway Union, Ajmer. When put to vote it was carried unanimously amidst shouts of "Lal Bawta ki Jai".

RELEASE WORKING CLASS LEADERS.

The second resolution was moved by Mr. Pradhan on behalf of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees Union and it reads thus:

In spite of the firm opinion of the working class not to negotiate if ever the Congress elect to do so with Imperialists cum-feudalists, the basis of release of political prisoners, in the opinion of this meeting must include the working class leaders at present in Meerut and other jails, the Lahore Conspiracy Case prisoners, the editors of "Payme Mazdur" and such other political prisoners of the working class to enable them to work for the freedom of the working class.

Mr. S. B. Mahadeshwar seconded the resolution on behalf of the Bombay Mill-workers' Union and further supported by Mr. Veeraswamy on behalf of the Bombay Clerks' Union. When put to vote it was carried unanimously.

WORKING CLASS AND THE STRUGGLE.

Mrs. Ushabai Dange then moved the following resolution:

"In the opinion of this meeting the working class is conscious that in the present struggle for national freedom has made tremendous sacrifices which fact has not been sufficiently grasped by the leaders of the movement. The meeting therefore calls upon the Congress leaders to give prominence to the demands of the working class by taking their leaders in the executive of the movement."

Mr. Gaikwad seconded the resolution which was further supported by Mr. Sangamurkar. The resolution were carried unanimously.

By another resolution moved by Mr. Marcel Fernandez of B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees Union and seconded by Mr. G. L. Salvi of the Unemployed Workers Association the Chairman was authorised to send copies of all the resolutions to the Working Committee of the Congress.

During the proceedings there were frequent cries of "Lal Bawta ki Jai", "Meerut Katwale ki Jai", "Down with negotiations".

An open letter addressed by some of the Trade Unions to the Working Committee of the Congress was broadcast during the meeting.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion
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2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

DELHI JOINT WATER BOARD.

NOTICE.

TENDERS in the prescribed forms for the supply of about 7,600 tons of Steam Coal for the Delhi Water Works for one year, ending 31st March, 1932, are hereby invited and will be received by the undersigned upto 12 noon on the 14th February, 1931.

Tender Forms may be obtained from the Office at Rs. 4 each.

(Sd.) SOHAN LAL,
R.B., P.C.S.,
Secretary.

Delhi, dated the 20th Jan. 1931.
2444.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that notices have been given under Section 36(n) of the Municipal Act, for motions to the following effect being placed before the Corporation when the Budget Estimates for the year 1931-32 are discussed:—

1—5. By Dr. J. N. Choksy.—For reducing the provisions made in the Budget in respect of (1) Diets under VI.—Medical Relief and Education by 30 per cent.; (2) Feed of Bullocks, etc., under VII.—Street Cleansing and Conservancy by 30 per cent.; (3) Fuel, Coal, etc., under IX.—Mechanical by 25 per cent.; (4) Feed of Bullocks, Animals, etc., under XIII.—Gardens and Open Spaces; and (5) Feed of Cattle under XIV. Markets and Slaughter Houses by 30 per cent., in view of the prevailing low-level of prices of the various articles.

By Order of the President,
A. V. SABNIS,
Ag: Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 31st Jan. 1931.
2449.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

The BRANCH OFFICE of the UNIVERSAL MUTUAL AID & POOR HOUSES ASSOCIATION, LTD., will be shifted on the 2nd Floor of the AGHA KHAN BUILDING, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, from the 1st of February, 1931.
R4254.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD.

THE ADJOURNED 59th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2nd February, 1931, at 5 P.M. (S.T.)

MORARJI GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
31, Sorott Road, Ballard Estate,
Fort, Bombay,
20th January, 1931.
2447

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL those creditors of Marwari Gulabchand Bharani, who were parties to an agreement made in December 1922, and who have registered their claims of the sums due to them with Messrs. Damoder Valji and Co., of Dadar Gulli, Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay, that in pursuance of a resolution passed at the meeting of the creditors held on 20 January 1931 a final dividend has been declared and will be payable to all those entitled thereto on their producing the necessary proofs of their claims before us at Dadar Gulli, Mulji Jetha Market, within one month of the notice hereof, after which date the undersigned will not be responsible for payment of any claims in that behalf.

DAMODER VALJI
KARSANDAS VALJI,
Dadar Gulli
Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay.
2450

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that during the progress of road construction work, Gardens Bridge, opposite Victoria Gardens, will be wholly closed under Section 219 of the Municipal Act, to all vehicular traffic, until further notice.

(Sd.) N. D. MEHTA.
Ag. Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Offices,
Dated 31st January, 1931.
2442

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 9th February, 1931, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Schools Committee's Letter—Intimating that a vacancy of a Non-Councillor Member has been caused in the Schools Committee by the election of Dr. Mrs. Malinibai B. Sukthankar as a Co-opted Member of the Corporation, and b) Election of a Non-Councillor Member of the Schools Committee.

2. Letter from Mr. Ganpat Gangaram Dambe and others—Requesting that the South Sewri Municipal Marathi School may be shifted from its present premises to a building on the New Sewri Road.

3. Letter from the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Medical Relief League—Forwarding copies of the Annual Report of the League for 1929-30.

4. Letter from the Assistant Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay—Forwarding copy of the Annual Report of the Social Service League together with the audited Balance Sheet for the year 1929.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

5. Authorizing the Commissioner, subject to the Corporation's sanction, to renew the contract entered into with Messrs. Leyland Motors, Ltd., Calcutta, for the supply of spare parts for Leyland lorries as well as motor chassis of Leyland make for a period of three years.

6. Forwarding a list of letters from the Municipal Auditors pending disposal by the Standing Committee.

7. Recommending that the Municipal Fines Fund Rules be amended so as to admit of a compassionate allowance being paid from the Fund for the benefit of certain relatives of a deceased Municipal employee in special circumstances.

8. Regarding the question of preparing a Manual containing complete sets of rules regulating service conditions, etc., of the Municipal menial staff.

9. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 35,000 from Surplus Cash Balance, to meet the excess caused in the grant for Pensions, etc., for the year 1930-31.

10—11. Statements of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts (10) not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee, and (11) exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Committee subject to the Corporation's orders.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS—

12. Reporting on a letter from Mr. R. B. Kulkarni and others objecting to the proposed removal of the Golanji Hill Marathi Boys' and Girls' Schools from their present situation to New Sewri Road.

13. Reporting as to the steps proposed to be taken in respect of untrained and inefficient teachers in Municipal Urdu Schools with a view to improving the efficiency of these schools.

14. Submitting a proposal whereby the Corporation may, on behalf of the Schools Committee, enter into long bases with landlords who agree to construct school buildings according to the requirements of the Committee.

15. Reporting on the question of rescinding the rule for awarding special annual increments to teachers obtaining a higher training certificate.

16. Reporting on the question of taking over the Kanji Karamsey Mandvi School.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

17. Suggesting that the joint opinion of three Counsel may be taken instead of two on the question of the payment of fees to Messrs. Dodd and Watson for professional services rendered by them in connection with the preparation of designs, etc., for the proposed new Pumping Station for Storm Water at Love Grove.

18. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of Anopheles larvae of mosquitoes.

19. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

20. Requesting sanction to a piece of set-back land forming part of a building at Colaba village being leased to Mr. Shaik Siddick.

21. Requesting sanction to an agreement being entered into with the Trustees of the properties and funds of the Deshastha Maratha Fruit Merchants for erecting a shed in the compound of the Arthur Crawford Market for keeping three cows for worship.

22. Forwarding copy of a notification regarding the election of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta as a Municipal Councillor.

23. Forwarding a statement showing the quantity of water brought into the City.

24. Forwarding copy of a notification regarding the election of Messrs. Vazirali Bandeali, Abdul Latif Curtay and Kanji Karamsey Master as Municipal Councillors.

25. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's report for the fourth quarter of 1930.

26. Forwarding copy of a notification regarding the election of Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Bhalchandra Sukthankar as a Municipal Councillor.

27. Regarding acquisition of Municipal land at Parton Road for the G. I. P. Railway for eliminating encroachments of electrification standards of Victoria Terminus Yard.

28. Requesting sanction to the leasing of a Municipal piece of reclaimed land at Kurla-Deonar to Messrs. Anderson Dawn and Co. for a period of ten years.

GOVERNMENT LETTERS—

29. Regarding the demands for additional sources of revenue made by the Corporation in connection with the proposed amalgamation of the City Improvement Trust with the Municipality.

30. Regarding the resolution of condolence passed by the Corporation on the death of Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal the eldest sister of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

31. Letter from Mr. Manu Subedar—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's Meetings.

32. Letter from Mr. Meyer Nissim, the Corporation's representative on the Managing Board of Management of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India—Reporting on the work of the Society.

33. Letter from Mrs. S. F. Bisni—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of Dr. F. N. Bisni.

MUNICIPAL SECRETARY'S LETTER—

34. Reporting the names of Councillors who have ceased to be members of certain Committees owing to their absence from the Committees' Meetings.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

35. From Dr. M. V. Mehta—For expressing opinion that the monthly statement of Municipal Maternity Homes should be submitted in a particular form.

36. From Mr. Punjabhai Thackersey—For expressing opinion that Indian Match Wood imported into the City for use in match factories situated in the suburbs should like Aspen Wood be exempted from Town Duty.

37—38. From Dr. J. V. Vora, seconded by Mr. M. M. Desai—For appointing (37) Dr. Sorab P. Mehta, and (38) Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri, to be members of the Water Committee.

39. From Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, seconded by Dr. J. V. Vora—For appointing Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta to be a member of the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee and of the Revenue and General Purposes Committee.

40. From Mr. J. B. Paman-Behram, seconded by Mr. I. S. Patel—For appointing Mr. S. K. Pupala to be a member of the Works Committee.

41. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For appointing Mr. B. P. Wadke to be a member of the Markets and Gardens Committee.

42. From Mr. B. P. Wadke—For appointing Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale to be a member of the Works Committee.

43. From Mr. S. K. Pupala, seconded by Mr. M. M. Desai—For requesting the Commissioner to expedite the submission of the draft representation to Government in the matter of collection by this Municipality of fines imposed under Section 45 of the Bombay City Police Act for damages during public disturbances.

44. From Mr. B. P. Wadke—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the several nuisances at the Chowpatty foreshore and for requesting him to take action to remove the same.

45. From Professor V. G. Rao, seconded by Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For appointing Dr. P. G. Solanki to be the Corporation's representative on the Managing Board of the Bombay Vigilance Association.

46. From Mr. H. F. Maniar, seconded by Mr. Mahomedally Allabux—For expressing opinion that the name of the Northbrook Gardens be changed to Mahomedali Gardens.

47. From Mr. S. G. Keni, seconded by Mr. M. B. Serang—For appointing Mr. H. F. Maniar to be a member of the Markets and Gardens Committee.

48. From Mr. M. M. Killedar, seconded by Mr. Abdul Latif Curtay—For requesting the Commissioner to bring up a proposal for re-naming Sydenham Road as Mahomedali Road.

49—50. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—(49) For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to whether any effect has been given by him to a resolution of the Corporation requiring that an annual rental at a certain percentage should be recovered from Municipal Officers occupying Municipal quarters provided with electrical installations, and (50) For expressing opinion that the amalgamation of the City Improvement Trust and the Corporation should take effect from 1st April, 1931, and for requesting Government to undertake urgent legislation for empowering the Corporation to discharge certain functions of the Improvement Trust.

51. From Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, seconded by Mr. Vithaldas D Govindji—For appointing Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta to be a member of the Retrenchment and Reforms Enquiry Committee.

52. From Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar, seconded by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—For appointing Dr. Mrs. Malinibai B. Sukthankar to be a member of the Medical Relief Committee.

53. From Mr. S. G. Keni, seconded by Mr. M. V. Donde and another Councillor—For appointing Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale to be a member of the Works Committee.

54. From Mr. B. P. Wadke, seconded by Mr. Narayanlal Bansilal and another Councillor—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the desirability of modifying the Municipal Service Rules so as to discontinue personal allowances granted to all Municipal Officers and Servants and to charge rent at the rate of 12-1/2 per cent. of their salaries to all employees occupying Municipal Quarters except the labour and the menial staff.

55. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, seconded by Dr. J. V. Vora—For requesting the Commissioner to suggest modifications in Municipal Service Regulation No. 24 so as to empower the Corporation to reduce the salaries of Municipal Officers and Servants, without prejudice to the interests of vested rights already created and only for the purpose of giving effect with reference to the future incumbents.

56. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, seconded by Mr. M. N. Tapade—For appointing Mr. Abdul Latif Curtay to be a member of the Tramways and Telephone Committee.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

57. Regarding the question of acquiring certain plots of land in E, F and G Wards for converting them into playgrounds.

58. Regarding the question of reopening the private market at the junction of Bhoiwada Road and Bhoiwada Cross Road.

59. Regarding periodical inspection of timber framed buildings in the City.

60. Regarding the question of approaching the University of Bombay for establishing a chair of Civics and Public Administration in the School of Economics and Sociology of the University.

61. Regarding the desirability of publishing a Municipal Year Book on the lines of those published by various Municipalities of the eastern and western countries.

62. Regarding the desirability of constituting a board with powers of granting, modifying and cancelling licenses to Taxi Drivers.

63. Regarding the reduction in the annual grant payable by Government to the Corporation on account of Primary Education.

64. Confirmation of the proceedings of the Special Committees.

65. Schools Committee's Letter—Forwarding printed copies of the Committee's proceedings.

By Order of the President,
A. V. SABNIS,
Ag. Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 31st January, 1931.
2440

S. S. "TANGO MARU."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival on the 30th January 1931 from Japan via way ports and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter signature without delay. No survey on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition will be held unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not enlitled to the survey. No claim will be entertained unless a written notice is sent into this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tender.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 30 tons of Road Asphalt to the Ahmedabad Municipality during the year 1930-31 ending 31st March, 1931, so as to reach the undersigned on or before MONDAY, the 9th February, 1931, at 4 p.m.

The tenders should be accompanied with Rs. 150 as Earnest Money without which no tender will be considered.

The rates may be quoted for Cold Emulsion containing at least 50 per cent. of Bitumen as well as for other Road Asphalt containing 90 per cent. of Bitumen.

The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time the tenders are opened.

The Municipality reserves its right to accept any or the lowest tender.

Preference will be given to the articles manufactured in India.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office,
Dated 29th January, 1931.
2443

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the work of clearing goods from the Docks and carting them to the different Municipal Depots will be received upto 1 p.m. (B. T.) on TUESDAY, the 10th day of February, 1931.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

All Tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to anyone deputed to receive them on payment of Re. 1 by the Undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
City Engineer.
Bombay, Municipal Offices.
2441

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held by Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, on the 29th day of January, 1931, under instructions from the Vendors, Mr. Noormahomed Begmahomed, Mr. Abubaker Abdul Rehman and Bai Yemnabai widow of Mr. Ismail Begmahomed in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree, dated 6th April, 1920, and Consent Judge's Order dated 18th July, 1930, made in High Court Suits Nos. 1001 of 1911, 1035 of 1915 and 263 of 1916, our client was declared the highest bidder and the purchaser of the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, possession, exchange, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Babula Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,490 square yards or thereabouts (according to the Cadastral Survey 1,419 square yards) and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 517, New No. 2529 and New Survey No. 3669, Cadastral Survey No. 1922 of Mandvi Division, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Babula Tank Road aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property now or late of Vishwanath Damoder, on or towards the South by the property now or late of Alladin bin Haji Ebrahim Jitekar, and on or towards the North by the Babula Tank Road, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 3616 (1) and 3616 (2) and Street Nos. 131-133, 133A, 133B and 133C.

Dated this 31st day of January, 1931.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2436

Public Notices.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

PROVIDENT FUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the persons mentioned below that there are certain unclaimed moneys in this Provident Fund against which such persons may have a claim.

If any such person will communicate with the undersigned, the position will be investigated and if then any sum is found due, it will be paid.

No application will be considered unless it be received on or before the 1st March, 1931, and any moneys which are then unclaimed will be divided amongst the members in accordance with the Rules.

List of persons referred to:—

Miss EVA MARTIN,
Miss E. MARTIN,
Miss M. FERNS,
Miss M. BASDEN,
Mrs. NANCY BEADLE.
R. H. PARKER,

General Manager and Secretary.
Bombay, 30th January, 1931.
2432

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

(1) No. 881 of 1926.—Re: Philip Furns.
(2) No. 1120 of 1923.—Re: Abdulla Kaloo Shaik.
(3) No. 39 of 1918.—Re: Sayed Esuf Sayed Ahmed and another.
(4) No. 685 of 1924.—Re: M. M. Kopti and Co.
(5) No. 322 of 1925.—Re: Nanalal Maganlal Jaichand (Personal estate).
(6) No. 1175 of 1925.—Re: Fidahussein Gulamhusein Rupawalla.
(7) No. 1181 of 1925.—Re: Andrew Alexander Rule.
(8) No. 152 of 1927.—Re: Badrudin Tyeballi Dawoodi Vora (Palanpurwalla).
(9) No. 266 of 1928.—Re: Dinyar Edulji Sethna.
(10) No. 483 of 1928.—Re: Ramchandra Yessoo Yadav traded as Ramchandra and Co. and Ramchandra Yessoo Yadav.
(11) No. 635 of 1928.—Re: Esmail Suleman Memon.
(12) No. 1066 of 1928.—Re: Divanji Krishnaji Vichare.
(13) No. 1219 of 1928.—Re: Allan David Love.
(14) No. 1222 of 1928.—Re: Amichand Punamchand Sha and others traded as Punamchand Krishnaji and Co.
(15) No. 1230 of 1928.—Re: Mohanlal Lalji Sha.
(16) No. 498 of 1923.—Re: Valabhdas Khimji Thucker traded as R. Jairam Naranji.
(17) No. 425 of 1920.—Re: Doongersi Khimji and another traded as Jucksi Khimji.
(18) No. 237 of 1918.—Re: Karim Kassam Janoo.
(19) No. 211 of 1920.—Re: Mathuradas Morarji Thucker.
(20) No. 475 of 1920.—Re: Ganeshdas Gangadas (a firm).
(21) No. 599 of 1920.—Re: Merwanji Cowasji Cooper.
(22) No. 615 of 1920.—Re: Mahomedalli Abdulhussein Dawoodi Vora traded as Allihussein Fazeralli and Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is intended to declare a first dividend in estates Nos. (1) and (2), a first and final dividend in estates Nos. (3) to (15), a second and final dividend in estate No. (16), a third and final dividend in estate No. (17), and a supplementary and final dividend in estates Nos. (18) to (22).

Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the Office of the undersigned within a fortnight from the date hereof. If they fail to do so their claims will be excluded and the undersigned will proceed to declare a dividend in the respective estates as stated above without regard to such claims.

All persons having claims against the Official Assignee in the abovementioned estates, in respect of costs, charges, expenses, rent, lien or otherwise, are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned forthwith, even if they have been previously notified. All such claims must be sent to the undersigned within a fortnight from the date of this advertisement. On the expiry of the said period, the assets in the above estates will be distributed and the claims received after that period will not be recognised.

Dated this 31st day of January, 1931.

P. B. MALABARI,
Official Assignee of Bombay.
Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.
2439

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE HEREBY INVITED for the purchase of a valuable immoveable property at Santa-Cruz, admeasuring about 3784 square yards with the spacious bungalow situate thereon including garden with mango trees until lately belonging to Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat. Intending purchasers should forward their offers in closed covers to the Trustees of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat, at their Office at Sheikh Memon Street, near Mumbadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay, or to the undersigned at their address mentioned below:—

Dated, this 31st day of Jan.
MALVI MODY RANCH[illegible] & C[illegible]
Attorneys for the [illegible] of Messrs. Mamra[illegible] bhagat, 41, Medows[illegible] Fort, Bombay.

Auction Sale

GANDHI AND E[illegible]

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT NISHANPADA CROSS LANE ALSO CALLED TANDEL CROSS LANE BOMBAY.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Mr. Cooverji R. Bilimoria Vakil for the Mortgagee Mr. Abdul Satar Ali Mahomed and on account and at the risk of Aboo Haji Kaloo and the heirs of Baboo Haji Kaloo the Mortgagors under the Power of Sale Contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th May 1928 made between Baboo Haji Kaloo and Aboo Haji Kaloo of the one part and the said Abdul Satar Ali Mahomed of other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Property on Monday the 2nd February 1931 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) on the Premises.

All that piece of Fazandari Land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Nishan Pada Cross Lane also called Tandel Cross Lane by admeasurement 113 Square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 3240, Street No. 7-11, New No. 15.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale Please apply to Mr. Cooverji R. Bilimoria Vakil for the Mortgagee at his Office at No. 140, Erskine Road, Null Bazaar or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

Messrs. B. G. Parekh & Co.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents, 30, Humam Street, Fo[illegible] Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VAL[illegible] IMMOVEABLE PROPERT[illegible] TUATE AT 1ST BHO[illegible] STREET BHULESHWAR[illegible] OUT THE FORT OF BO[illegible]

Messrs. B. G. Parekh [illegible] Auctioneers, will under i[illegible] tions from Mr. Chhotalal [illegible] sondas, Advocate for Vala[illegible] Gopalji, Jethalal Vallabhdas [illegible] Laxmidas Vallabhdas the [illegible] gagees and on account and [illegible] the risk of Dayaram Nath[illegible] rarji and Mohan Nathu M[illegible] by their mother and duly [illegible] stituted guardian of their [illegible] ty Pooribai widow of Na[illegible] rarji the Mortgagors in[illegible] ance of the Power of S[illegible] tained in the Indenture [illegible] gage dated the 17th da[illegible] 1929 made between the[illegible] gors of the one par[illegible] Mortgagees of the oth[illegible] by Public Auction [illegible] mentioned Immovea[illegible] on Tuesday the [illegible] February 1931 [illegible] (S. T.) on the pr[illegible]

SCHE[illegible]

All that piece [illegible] zandari Land or[illegible] with the messua[illegible] dwelling house s[illegible] situate lying an[illegible] Bhoiwada Street[illegible] Fort of Bombay in[illegible] tion Sub-District o[illegible] in the Town and [illegible] bay containing [illegible] ment 132 1/9 s[illegible] thereabouts and [illegible] the Books of the [illegible] Land Revenue under [illegible] No. 2265 New Survey [illegible] 1 B/572 C. S. No. 24[illegible] war Division and asse[illegible] Assessor and Collector [illegible] cipal Rates and Taxes [illegible] Ward No. 5299 Street [illegible] New or Revised No. [illegible] bounded as follows:—th[illegible] say on or towards the Ea[illegible] house of Harkison Bha[illegible] or towards the West by [illegible] of Damodar Punch on o[illegible] the North by the Sweep[illegible] age and on or towards th[illegible] by the Public Road, First[illegible] wada.

For further Partic[illegible] Conditions of Sale pleas[illegible] to Mr. Chhotalal Jekisot[illegible] vocate for the Mortgage[illegible] Office at Pirkat Road, K[illegible] or to the Undersigned.

B. G. PAREK[illegible] Auctio[illegible]

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When Children Fight Distasteful Laxatives

Give the little folks "Feen-a-mint." They'll chew these candy-coated tablets with the same eager pleasure as they chew any other dainty gum confection.

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Remember this: "Feen-a-mint" contains phenolphthalein (yellow), a laxative agent so friendly to the human system that Doctors can recommend it for the most delicate children — and yet so *completely effective* that it can be prescribed in the most obstinate cases among grown-ups. At all Druggists.

13

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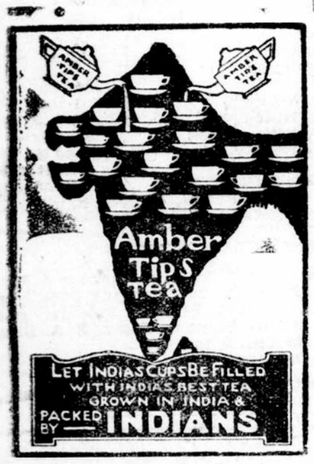

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OWS ST. & BOMBAY. NOTES ON APPLICATION.

C. G. DANDEKAR & Co.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

—:o:—

FEW BUYERS OF 3 MONTHS TREASURY BILLS AT 6-1/2 P. C.

Gold Price Decline

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
Bombay, Jan. 31.

Money continued in steady demand and the rate for call funds ranged between 5½ and 6¼ per cent. Applications for treasury bills were smaller as money is going up-country for the movement of crops. Sales during the week aggregated Rs. 89.50 lakhs, while maturities amounted to Rs. 116 lakhs. Although the minimum allotment rate was unchanged, the rate for three months intermediates is reduced to Rs. 98-6-6 and is likely to attract larger funds. The trade demand has increased further by Rs. 176 lakhs. Government have repaid Rs. 2 crores reducing their borrowing from the Imperial Bank for Ways and Means to Rs. 3 crores. The following are the fixed deport rates:— One to three months 6 per cent and six months 5¼ per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 23rd January 1931 shows a small increase of Rs. 15.54 lakhs in the Cash balance now standing at Rs. 10,65,88,000 as compared with Rs. 15.73 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 12.80, an increase of 0.31 per cent over last week. Loans and Cash credits are up by Rs. 6.98 lakhs and Rs. 35.59 lakhs respectively, while Inland bills discounted are down by Rs. 3.85 lakhs. Government deposits have risen by Rs. 29.03 lakhs to Rs. 8.73 crores, while other deposits shrank by Rs. 90.81 lakhs to Rs 72.76 crores. The Bank rate stands at 7 per cent.

GILT EDGED MARKET.

The tone of the gilt-edged market was better following the release of important political leaders suggesting the hope of a political peace. The price of 3½ per cent. Paper firmed up to Rs. 63/4 reacting at the close to Rs. 62/14. Other scrips maintained their prices. 5 per cent. Loans remained unchanged, 1945-55 at Rs. 100/9, 1933 at Rs. 99/12, 1935 at Rs. 95/12 and 1939/44 at Rs. 93/6. 6 per cent. short term bonds due 1931 and 1932 are quoted at Rs. 100/6 and 101/6 and 1933-36 New Loan at 1/16 preminum. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 104/8. 4 per cent 1960/70 Loan remains unaltered at Rs. 74, while 1934/37 is quiet at Rs. 89. 4½ per cent 1955/60 Loan is offered at Rs. 83 and 1934 Bonds at Rs. 94/11.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six and three months bills were opened on Tuesday the 27th January. Total amounts offered were Rs. 8,50,000 and Rs. 73,50,000 respectively. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97/4 and above aggregating Rs. 7,75,000 have been accepted. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98/6 and above were accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The amount of three months bills accepted was Rs. 37,25,000. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 5-7-8 and Rs. 6-8-0 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday the 28th January to Monday the 2nd February 1931 at Rs. 97-4-6 and Rs. 98-6-6 per cent respectively. Intermediate six and three months bills sold from 21st to 26th January amounted to Rs. 4,50,000 and Rs. 40,00,000 respectively. Tenders for six and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 3rd February 1931. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 6th February 1931. Other conditions are as usual.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The Paper Currency Return of the 22nd instant shows a decrease of Rs. 153.80 lakhs in notes in circulation which now amount to Rs. 157.86 crores. Silver coin and silver bullion have increased by Rs. 16.12 lakhs to Rs. 115.03 crores and by Rs. 26,00 lakhs to Rs. [illegible] crores respectively, while gold [illegible].56 lion is down by Rs 187 [illegible]d bul- to Rs. 26.64 crores. [illegible].03 lakhs India have recei[illegible] Securities in lakhs to Rs. 9[illegible]ed by Rs. 8.39 tallic reser[illegible].08 crores. The me- is 93.29 [illegible]ve ratio to circulation P[illegible]s against 93.31 a week ago.

Replying to questions in the Legislative Assembly, Sir George Schuster, the Finance Member stated that the question of inauguration of a Central Bank was one of the most important questions now before the country. Some practical issues were involved however, as for example the provision of adequate reserves. He hoped that discussions would now centre round practical suggestions for establishing a Reserve Bank and he assured the House that Government of India would do all in their power to assist the early formation of a Central Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The steady tone manifest in sterling exchange at the close of last week continued during the period under review. There were no buyers of ready T. T. at 1s. 5-25/32d throughout while business for forward deliveries was placed at slightly improved rates over those of last week. Tight money and the appearance of some jute and rice export bills were responsible for this strength. In the local market there was a moderate enquiry for remittance for imports of silver, but the export trade remained dull. The following are the forward rates:—Up to 14th February 1s. 5-3/4d.; 14th February to 28th February 1s. 5-23/32d.; 1st to 14th March 1s. 5-11/16d. 15 to 31st March 1s. 5-21/32d. April 1s. 5-19/32d. and May 1s. 5-17/32d.

The dollar sterling quotation improved during the week from dol. 4.85-7/16 to dol. 4.85-21/32 but closed at dol 4.85 19/32d. French francs depreciated to 123.91, while the Belga and the Italian lira were unhanged at 34.83 and 92.75 respectively.

A Press Communique of the 27th instant states that the total remittances to the Home Treasury during the week ending 24th January, amounted to £1,169,695 of which £874,695 represented remittances to meet sales of sterling. The total remittances to the Home Treasury since April 1930 amount to £11,990,186, including the £4,510,986 remitted to meet sales of sterling.

GOLD.

Prices in the gold market tended to be easier particularly for ready which declined to Rs. 21-5-6 per tola fine. Steadier sterling exchange and high money rates accounted for this fall. Rates for forward deliveries were a shade quieter. The daily average offtake is still unchanged at 6,000 tolas, with stocks on hand amounting to about 2½ lakhs tolas. In London the price of gold remained unchanged at 84s. 11½d. The price of sovereign is quoted at Rs. 13-8-9 for ready and Rs. 13-9-3 for delivery 2nd March. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-5-9 and Rs. 21-5-6 for ready Rs. 21-6-3 and Rs. 21-5-9 for 3rd February settlement and Rs. 21-8-0 and 21-7-3 for 6th March settlement. There is no shipment of gold arriving by the incoming mail. Exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £30,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 4,14,574 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £18,500.

SILVER.

The silver market was less active than usual, with fluctuations were narrow. The price of ready ranged between Rs. 42-12 and Rs. 41-12 per 100 tolas, and the tael in Shanghai and the price in London showed no important movements. The daily average offtake declined slightly to 140 bars and though stocks on hand now approximate 900 bars the visible supply is estimated at some 9,000 bars. In Shanghai the tael moved between 1s. 3-5/8d. and 1s. 3-7/16d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 13-15/16d. and 13/16d. for ready and 13-11/16 and 13-1/2d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 42-12 and Rs. 41-12 for ready, Rs. 41-13 and Rs. 40-15 for 7th February settlement and Rs. 40-10 and Rs. 40-1 for 9th March settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £110,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £510,000. The total import during the week amounted to 820 bars and Rs. 322,753 in cloth. This week's shipment from London to India is about £309,500 [illegible]

It is [illegible]eported that arrangements are well advanced for the new Iraq currency which is due to replace the rupee on 1st April next. There are roughly 4 crores of rupees including notes in circulation in the country and these will cease to be legal tender at midnight of the 31st March.

SHARES.

The share market opened firm following a change in the political outlook. The rise, however, was short-lived owing to the approach of February settlement and to unloading by bulls. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 352/6-365-357/8; Crescent Rs. 243/12-255-248/12; Central India Rs. 5322/8-365-357/8; Crescent Rs. 71/14-73/12-71/4; Fazulbhoy Rs. 338/12-351/4-341/4; Indian Bleaching Rs. 106/4-108/12; Indore Malwa Rs. 338/12xd-345xd-340xd; Kohinoor Rs. 136/4-143/12-137/8; New Great Rs. 160-165-158/12; Pearls Rs. 226/4-233/12-227/8; Simplex Rs. 67/8-70-71/4 and Swadeshi Rs. 280-278/12-271/4.

In the miscellaneous section the same buoyant tone was manifest early in the week which however, proved temporary and prices receded to original levels. Tata Iron Ordys. after improving from 26/14 to Rs. 28/12 declined to Rs. 27/12. Defds. similary rose to Rs. 285, but declined at the close to Rs. 281/4 Tata Hydro shares kept steady at Rs. 108/2. Andhra Valleys gained some Rs. 35 to Rs. 620 and Tata Powers after rising to Rs. 440, closed at Rs. 430. Alcock shares receded to Rs. 162/8 to Rs. 158/12. Bombay Burmah shares improved by Rs. 10 to Rs. 457/8xd . Bombay Tramways maintained steadiness at Rs. 118/12 and Bombay Steams at Rs. 162/8. Cement shares were steady, Bundis closing at Rs. 13/8 and Indian cements at Rs. 186/4. Katni Ordys. are quoted at Rs. 151/4 with Dfds. unchanged at Rs. 555. In Railway shares. Amritsar Patty is quoted at Rs. 118, and Central Provinces at Rs. 87/8xd. Tapti Valleys show some improvement at Rs. 680, while Upper Sindh showed no change 68/8.

Imperial Bank shares eased to Rs. 1155xd. and Contributories to Rs. 289/6xd. Bank of India shares gained Rs. 2 to Rs. 86/8. Central Bank shares kept steady at Rs. 14/12.

YARN MARKET REPORT

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Jan. 28.

There has been a distinctly better feeling in the Yarn Market throughout the week on account of hopes of improvement in the political situation before long and also due to release of the Political leaders during the past few days. This has naturally created a feeling of confidence amongst the buyers and prices of all commodities have shown signs of gradual improvement which is naturally reflected in our market and enquiries have increased in all kinds of yarns particularly in coarse counts from 2s, 4s, 6s, 8s, 10s and so on.

In finer counts there has not been large enquiry and therefore there is not any definite signs of improvement as yet although the undertone is clearly steady. In coarse count prices have improved to some extent during the week with a better tendency and some of our Mills have been able to make sales of good quantities after waiting for months together. During the last week there has been a sale of about 5000 bales of Cotton yarns mostly in coarse counts by Bombay Mills at old rates and now the Mills have been adopting some firmer attitude and have been quoting little higher rates in anticipation of realizing the same if demand shows some further improvement. Reports from consuming districts are encouraging particularly from the North whereas some of the districts yet send poor reports. Dealers however have been making purchases wherever they are in a position to obtain cheap lots in anticipation of realizing some profits on the improvement in demand, whilst the general feeling in the market is more hopeful than in several months past. The future course of the market will particularly depend upon the development of the political situation in the next few days.

ENGLISH YARNS

These are entirely neglected and is almost difficult to sell the same from stock even at a loss. Forward business is almost at a stand-still.

JAPANESE YARNS

There has been some improvement in enquiries in Japanese as well as Shanghai yarns, but the offtake is yet very limited. Quotations from the other side are mainted and forward business is limited.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS

The undertone is fairly steady but the offtake does not show much improvement except in cheap lots which have been rapidly going into consumption. Several Continental makers one after another have been offering cheaper grade yarns at much lower prices which naturally affect sales of well-known qualities, particularly because there has been more inclination in the consuming districts to use cheap grade yarns on account of poor prices realized in Artificial Silk Cloth at present.

INDIAN YARNS

After several weeks our Mills have been able to make sales of decent quantities although not at better prices, but it is expected that if improvement in demand comes about they will be able to get higher prices in course of time. At any rate they have been able to remove some of their old stocks and the outlook is still more hopeful. Cotton prices have been more steady and confidence is gradually increasing. There have been numerous enquiries in coarse counts and whilst some of the Districts have been able to make purchases on small advances demanded by our Mills the rest have not been able to increase their limits so far. The feeling however has been gaining ground that the present level of prices is a safe one and that if Cotton prices remain steady and political situation shows further improvement, the yarn prices will show gradual improvement in course of time.

INDIAN COTTON WEEKLY FIGURES.

(The East India Cotton Asso. Ltd.)
Jan. 30

Receipts for week ending 29th January:—

	1931 Bales	1930 Bales
Bengals	5206	12563
Oomras	113716	114857
Dholleras	7942	7601
Broach	1025	15841
Southerns	632	1549
Persians	26	....
Americans	....	3461
Egyptians	11533	....
E. Africans	....	....
Other sorts	5	....
Total	139185	155872

Exports for week ending 29th January:—

	Bales
United Kingdom	1234
Continent	7235
China	6600
Japan	47981
Coast Ports	150
Total	63190

Afloat in Harbour.

Europe	3825
China, Japan and Coast Ports	21458
Total	25283

Receipts from 1st September to 29th January:—

1930-31 Bales	1929-30 Bales
1393769	1583483

Exports from 1st September to 29th January:—

	1930-31 Bales	1929-30 Bales
United Kingdom	28947	33179
Continent	195111	283428
China	161076	59228
Japan	600213	446915
Coast Ports	7452	9061
U. S. A.	143	19964
Total	992942	851775

Total exports by rail. 1st September 1930 to 29th January 1931 59,583 bales.

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1930 to 29th January 1931, 274,178 bales.

Same time last year, 1,147,198 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 29th January 1931, 811,337 bales.

Same time last year, 1,147,198 bales.

IMPORTS OF AMERICAN COTTON.

Purchases of American cotton from 1st September 1930 to 31st August 1931, 44,310 bales.

American cotton arrived in India from 1st September 1930 to 29th January 1931, 37,434 bales.

American cotton at Sea for India 6,876 bales.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Jan. 30.

In the beginning of this week, the Sugar Market showed a firm tone because of the report that Germany had agreed to the proposed terms of the International Conference held at Brussels and that Mr. Chadbourne had returned home achieving the desired success. There is an impression as to the said International Conference that its object was not to increase but to stabilise the prices of sugar but it could hardly be achieved without the co-operation of Russia.

Prices of Russian Sugar are quoted in the market at Rs. 4/12 to Rs. 4/13 per cwt. F.B.H. This has adversely affected the market and its tone has become quiet at the end of the week.

Expected increase in duty on Sugar from 1st of March and a hope of the possibility of a meeting of the International Conference to be held in Paris next month are helping factors. They are likely to keep up the tone of the market for sometime to come excepting some fluctuations now and then.

Owing to possible increase in duty a big stock of sugar is going to be imported in Bombay next month.

Java has remained steady during the week and Calcutta and Karachi markets have remained almost unchanged. In foreign markets America has shown some what downward tendency while prices of Raw Sugar in Great Britain have risen to some extent.

Forward business has shown no briskness but business in spot has become lively on account of up-country demands.

The highest and lowest rates this week were:—

Ready	December	January	Feb.-Mar.
Rs.	12/4/6	5/9/0	5/6/3	5/3/0
Rs.	12/2/6	5/6/9	5/4/6	5/2/0

STOCK AND OFFTAKE:—Offtake is estimated at about 4,0000 bags and Stock inclusive of fresh arrivals of 14778 and 46966 bags per s. s. Nagina and s. s. Capodi Monte respectively. is estimated about 1,00,000 bags.

Expected Arrivals:—

S. S. Sydney-Maru, s. s. Nawab and s s. Kohinoor are expected to arrive on the 3rd, 12th, and 17th proximo with a cargo of about 35,000, 45,000 and 70,000 bags of Java Sugar respectively.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazaar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 12/4 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 5/9/6 per cwt F B H.

Shipment, December Rs. 5/8/6 F. B. H.

Shipment January Rs. 5/5/6 per cwt F B H.

Shipment Feb.-March. Rs. 5/2/6 per cwt F B H.

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

"Paramol"

LIQUID PARAFFIN.

PARAMOL is perfectly palatable, tasteless, odourless, colourless and harmless.
" Keeps good indefinitely, and is invaluable for infants, children and adults.
" is not absorbed by the system, excites no muscous or nerves, simply lubricates defective drainage system until it becomes effective and keep it so.
" Prevents constipation and auto-intoxication.
" Never turns rancid.
" is not affected by changes of temperature.
" Does not irritate the bowels.
" is easily sterilized.
" is a Mineral Oil and consequently has no fattening properties.
Prescribed by the medical world.

Sold at a very moderate price Rs. 1-8-0 per Bottle.
Can be had from all the Chemists and Stores.
Free samples and Booklets to the Physician on request.
To, THE PARAMOL Mfg. Co., Bombay No. 14, (India)

Sole Agents:— KANTILAL MANILAL & CO.
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For ASTHMA! Nothing but:--

Dr. Purohit's "SHWASHARI" Regd.

A liquid preparation is a Specific for ASTHMA and CH. BRONCHITIS, as it gives prompt and Sure relief, by producing easy expectoration, reducing dryness of throat, palpitation of the HEART and Nervousness. It REMOVES indigestion and constipation, and gives sound sleep.

Available in two sizes, Price Rs. 2 for Small & Rs 3-12-0 for Large with all Chemists.

BOMBAY—UNIVERSAL MEDICAL STORES, or ORIENTAL MEDICAL STORES, Princess Street.

KOLHAPUR—Dr. PUROHIT'S PHARMACY. (50) KOLHAPUR

FREE! FREE!!

A very beautiful, coloured, picturesque & large Wall-Calendar for 1931 is sent on receipt of two annas stamp and a calendar without picture is sent free on application only. Calendars are not sent by V. P. P., but on receipt of Re. 1, by M. O., 3 calendars are sent by registered post, free of registration and postal charges.

N. B.—A very beautiful, coloured picture of King Edward and Queen Alexandra (with Calendar in 12 sheets for 1931), size 20" by 28" is sent on receipt of eight annas stamp.

Rajvaidya Sri Ramanandji Kaviraj, 177, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

FREE GIFT

DIARY-1931

366 Pages—one day a page.

Apply with

Four annas postage stamps,

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THE R. T. C. AND AFTER.

—:o:—

WHAT THE CONGRESS 'GESTURE' MEANS

(BY 'OSIRIS")

That the Anglo-Indian and "Moderate" (if this anaemic term were permissible at all with reference to the journals representing the so-called Indian. "Liberal' schooll of politics) Press should just now cover the perspective of political situation with smoke-screen and dissipate all its nervous enery in concentrating on a heavy barrage in that area is only an essential part of the game that has been played all these eventful months since the Congress launched itself into action.

PLAY AND PLAYERS.

The game has its rules with due provision for all the little tactics and movements that the participants are supposed to practice in outmanoeuvring each other. Camouflage has to be resorted to in making the different moves even when the opponents anticipate them and meet them half way with counter-moves. The Anglo-Indian Press with its definite identity with certain interests at stake in the whole Round Table Conference business, its fundamental "role" in the Congress politics, is playing the game as well as the "moderate" section and the Congress (which, of course, is an outlaw body). Those who have watched the entire course of the Round Table Conference in its preliminary, London phase (its reel, you understand, has yet to run on unless it is cut short with brief ceremony inevitably) and lived to see every act of its drama staged in conformation with the plan prepared by the stage management, can easily mark the rest-period following the end of certain acts in the termination of the London session and the Premier's speech. The rest-period is lively enough with noise in the auditorium (with the exception of the Press-gallery of course) and the silence that gives it almost a sardonic aspect: the applause is as mechanical as it is mocking chiefly to those who accept the excellence of the performance on its doubtful criterion.

HURRAH FOR PEACE.

The noisy optimists would seem to have been let loose on an inoffensive, peaceful population. The armistice atmosphere is being created while reality evokes only sadness and silence. The allied Press has launched its protests of peace and good-will: it gives you the suggestion of an epidemic of sentimental lumps and peace-at-last sobs. There is a touch of hysteria here and there. We are sought to be swept off our feet, not to say our poor heads, by these crazy pacifists who insist on digging you in your ribs in a riotious gesture of we-are-pals. It is only part of the game, as I have said and only fools need be taken in by the debauch of false peace. There is the expansive talk of political amnesty and the Congress "beau geste" is referred to as though it were as historic already as the Peace Treaty of Versailles. The Congress Working Committee (a specifically banned body) has been allowed to meet at Allahabad without the usual pollice interference and the lovely chickens of Congress co-operation are already bartered for in the poultry market of political intrigue.

THE BEAU-GESTE.

Is, there any kind of peace in views and, if so, what is its basis? The governmental regime of repression with its endless Ordinances and 60,000 — 70,000 of political prisoners, with the muzzled independent Indian Press and popular bitterness and resistance pitched to a dangerous degree if on the level of Ghandhan non-violence, pursues its course. The outlaw Congress, too, is struggling as best it could to sustain the struggle in which it is engaged. Is it peace? Pandit Motilal Nehru's wire to the Sastri-Sapru-Jayakar triumvirate is, in the view of all sane persons, a common place of politeness. The Congress, it means, is not a body of fanatics and heretics but of persons who are amenable to reason Mahatma Gandhi and the Nehru gave a patient hearing to the Moderate peace-mongers on the eve of the Round Table Conference and exchanged views equally freely. The "beau geste" of the Congress, then, is consistent with its normal character: it is a gesture which proves good breeding and a high degree of culture and the Congress leadership merely exposes through it the misrepresentation of its irreproachable character. The man who knows his mind and relies on his strength to act accordingly can extend his hand to both friend and foe out of ordinary politeness. If the opponents and enemies of the Congress could spin propaganda out of it, let them. But we ought to know better than that.

(The article was written a day before the Viceroy's statement).

HELP

YAMUNABAI NAIR CHARITABLE HOSPITAL

FUNDS BADLY HELP NEEDED—PLEASE

SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

This Hospital gives entirely free Medical, Surgical, Gynæcological, Maternity and Dental aid to poor sufferers of all communities. The Hospital is a complete unit in itself. A large number of in-door and out-door patients treated daily.

PLEASE PAY A VISIT AND SATISFY YOURSELF.

All Contributions Should be Addressed to the SECRETARY, Bai Yamunabai Nair Charitable Hospital, Lamington Road North, Bombay No. 8.

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A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.

SPECIAL FEATURES.—

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(Established 1876.)

23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, Above Messrs, Warden & Co. Funded Capital Rs. 2,67,300. Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigations and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR EYES.

In India millions go to quacks when their eyes are affected and, not infrequently, many become blind. All India Blind Relief Association report says "there are perhaps a million and a half, who under proper conditions, need never become blind at all."

ANKHI KHOOSH

acts like a charm in cases of eye troubles. It promptly cures sore and mattering eyes, itching and watering eyes and red and inflamed eyes sensitive to light. It relieves headache due to tired or strained eyes, cures conjunctivitis, ophthalmia, ulcers and all inflammations like magic. Best remedy under the sun for conjunctivitis in infants. In old people cures watering of eyes and clears vision. Does not smart, absolutely safe, non-poisonous, non-irritating.

Report of Eye Diseases treated with ANKHI KHOOSH at Nasrapur Mission Dispensary between 3rd November to 19th November, 1930.

Patient	Age	Disease	Interval of Treatment	Result
Girl	10 Yrs.	Conjunctivitis (inflamed red and watering eyes.)	5 Days	Cured
Woman	45 Yrs.	Do with Stye	6 Days	Cured
Boy	4 Yrs.	Conjunctivitis	4 Days	Cured
Boy	10 Yrs.	Conjunctivitis	3 Days	Cured
Woman	40 Yrs.	Conjunctivitis	3 Days	Believed cured as patient did not attend any more.

(Sd.) GEO. LIPTROTT, Superintendent, Poona & Village Mission, Nasrapur.

SOLE AGENTS. INTERNATIONAL REMEDIES CO.,

STOCKISTS.—Kemp & Co., and Branches, Thomson & Taylor, Akbarally Ebrahimjee, Perry & Co., Popular Pharmacy, Shah & Co., S. P. Ghandhy, Bali Ram Brothers, Bombay and Punjab, D. Macedo & Co. and all Chemists Poona, S. A. Bhujwala, Nandurbar, G. V. and Co., Indore.

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

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LIVING CELLS
seen through microscope.
Weak cell, deficient in calcium. The nucleus is shrivelled up.
Strong cell, rich in calcium. Well-developed nucleus.

Build up

a strong Constitution

The strengthening influence of **Kalzana**, the Calcium food, on the entire system is due to the fact that Kalzana provides every cell of your body with the *Calcium* (lime) it needs to keep it strong and healthy.

By taking alzana you will conquer all those forms of weakness, which are due to lack of Calcium in the body, such as:

GENERAL DEBILITY

Kalzana strengthens the cells of nerves, bones and blood—it increases your power of resistance against illness and fevers and has a remarkable tonic effect on your health.

WEAK TEETH

Kalzana makes the teeth strong and hard and prevents decay. Remember that your teeth are almost entirely built up of Calcium and any deficiency of Calcium in your body will bring about decay and weakness in your teeth.

WOMEN'S DISEASES

By strengthening the blood and nerves Kalzana regulates the functions peculiar to women. It relieves undue pains, conquers irritability and soon brings you back, to care-free health.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

WEALTHY MARWARI WIDOW WINS IN HIGH COURT.

—:o:—

Meagre Maintenance Allowance In Husband's Will

Can a Hindu widow claim a maintenance allowance in excess of the provision made by her husband in his will?

This was the point that came up for decision before Mr. Justice Rangnekar, at the High Court in a suit filed by Krishnabai, widow of Puranmal G. Singhani, a Marwari millionaire of Bombay, claiming Rs. 5,000 per month for her maintenance and the use of the family house at Walkashwar, out of the estates of her deceased husband. The defendants are Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and another, executors of the will of the deceased.

STRAINED RELATIONS.

The plaintiff stated that her husband died in Poona without issue on December 20, 1928 leaving vast immovable properties estimated to exceed sixty lakhs in value and yielding a monthly income of Rs. 20,000. The deceased left a will and codicil whereby he appointed the defendants as the executors and trustees of his entire properties. At or about the time when the will was made, plaintiff stated that the relations between her and the deceased were greatly strained, owing to which plaintiff alleged the deceased had deliberately and vindictively provided in his will a sum of Rs. 200 only per month to be paid to her for her maintenance and a small house at Fathepur in Jaipur state for her residence.

MUTUAL ALLEGATIONS.

The defendants in their written statement denied that the provision in the will was made vindictively. They alleged that the strained relations between the deceased and plaintiff were entirely due to plaintiff's own conduct. Defendants as the executors considered it their duty to carry out the directions contained in the will and the wishes expressed therein. They contended that the maintenance claimed was very much exaggerated and denied the claim for ornaments and other articles. When the suit was heard the defendants, however, did not press the allegations in the will about the plaintiff's conduct.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship in delivering judgment said: This suit was referred to the Commissioner for taking accounts as to the value and income of the estate left by the deceased what amount was adequate for her maintenance and what suitable arrangements should be made for her residence, and in lieu thereof, what additional amount should be allowed to her for her residence. It seems that on this order anything about the relations between the deceased and the plaintiff would not be strictly relevant except perhaps affecting the quantum of maintenance and the provision to be made for residence.

The Commissioners in their report found that a sum of Rs. 1,700 a month will be an adequate provision for maintenance of the plaintiff and further that she should be allowed to continue to stay in the house which has been occupied by her for the last several years. But if the property was sold or circumstances arose which compelled the executors to ask the plaintiff to vacate the same, a sum of Rs. 400 a month was held to be a reasonable provision for her residence."

A SOCIETY LADY.

The position here, said his Lordships, was of a woman who, when she was married, was an uneducated girl being brought up and educated at considerable expense by her husband so as to enable her to take a proper place as an educated and cultured woman of refinements in the social life of the city on a par with that of members of many a leading family in Bombay. The Court has to take into consideration the position, status and wealth of the husband as well as of the widow, and to allow her such an amount as would ensure for her the same comforts and luxuries which she consistently enjoyed during the lifetime of her husband. After all, the question was to be decided in a broad point of view, and it should not be denied that the general impression left on my mind by the evidence before me is that the plaintiff and the deceased during the time they were living together on terms of affection, were living a rich and luxurious life. They had many servants, they lived in a very fine house, had carriages and motor cars, they entertained on a very lavish scale and large expenses were incurred on drinks, the lady mixed freely with the leading families, attended clubs, had a governess and a companion lady teacher and she entertained even ruling princes. Over and above these, for years together she got a sum of Rs. 200 a month as a "pin money" which she spent in any manner she liked.

COURT'S DISCRETION.

In the circumstances, observed his Lordship, even assuming that the husband had a right to dictate to his wife as to where and how she should live after his death, the Court had discretion in the matter, and his lordship had no hesitation in holding that the provision for her maintenance of Rs. 1,700 per month and residence allowed by the Commissioners was just and equitable. His Lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff as recommended by the Commissioners.

MARRIAGE--PAST AND PRESENT

—:o:—

Double Standard Of Morality Must Go

In opening a new series of talks on 'Marriage—past and present, Professor Bronislaw Malinowski, the distinguished anthropologist, said in mail week that he wished to rule out from the discussions all political bias and moral judgment. He wished the problem to be approached dispassionately.

In Soviet Russia revolutionary changes had taken place. Marriage had completely ceased to be a religious institution. It had almost ceased to be a legal institution. Divorce takes place when the two consorts decide to separate. It may be registered, or it need not be. Adultery is not a legal offence. Bigamy is not punishable by law. The conditions are such that group marriages or communal unions are possible if any desire them. The relations of parents to children are based on parenthood, not wedlock.

All around us significant and disquieting changes were taking place. Woman was demanding freedom and independence. Either the double standard of morality would have to go or a new standard based on mutual trust be established. The control of children was undergoing a profound change. The State had taken over a number of functions hitherto the exclusive prerogative of parents, gradually replacing the moral influences previously exerted by the family. Was this a symptom of disease in the body politic? The 'Misbehaviourists', as Professor Malinowski called them, said that the family must go. He himself thought that some changes were necessary, but that they would not affect the essential standards of the family.

In spite of the revolutionary changes in Russia, marriage appeared still to be going on happily. Group marriages were not reported, and divorces did not appear to be unusually frequent.

Professor Malinowski confidently affirmed the strength and permanency of the marriage bond and the family. Anthropology teaches us, he said, that marriage and the family are rooted in the deepest needs of humanity. Marriage and the family always have been, are and will be the foundations of human society.

BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The forty-ninth report of this Bank will be submitted to the shareholders at the ordinary general meeting to be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, on Thursday, (12th prox. at 3 o'clock p.m.) (S. T.), from which the following extracts are given:—

The Directors beg to submit to the Shareholders the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1930.

The transactions of the past year, including the balance brought forward from the previous year—Rs. 4,30,957-12-6 have resulted in a profit of Rs. 20,29,021-14-5.

An ad-interim dividend was paid for the half-year ended 30th June 1930 at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, which absorbed Rs. 5,00,000, Provision made for Income-Tax and Super-Tax for the year Rs. 1,25,000; Bonus to Staff Rs. 60,000.

The Directors now propose:—

To pay a final dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 30 at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, on the Paid-up Capital of 100 lacs, free of Income-Tax which will absorb Rs. 5,00,000; To place to Bank's Property Account ,Rs. 1,00,000; To place to Reserve for Contingencies Rs. 1,00,000; To place to the Bank's Reserve Fund Rs. 2,00,000; To carry forward to the next Account Rs. 4,44,021-14-5. Total Rs. 20,29,021-14-5.

There has been an increase in the money lodged with the Bank, on the other hand the Bank's advances show material contraction average Official Bank Rate during owing to lack of trade. The the year was 5.887 per cent.

THE

Royal Yakuti

A WONDERFUL TONIC RESTORATIVE.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility aristocracy and gentry in this country but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia, and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire, to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 48 Pills, Rupees Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, RAJKOT (Kathiawar).

Stocked by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME

1 p.m. Gramophone records. 7 p.m. A. Dinker Rao's vocal music (a student of Furguson College).

SWASTIK LEAGUE

The Second Anniversary of the Swastik League comes off on March 10. Volunteers of the Swastik League are required to attend their parades regularly.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION

The annual general meeting of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, Bombay Branch will be held on Wednesday the 4th February 1931 at 7 p.m. in Damodar Thakersi Hall, Parel.

G. I. P. STRIKE ANNIVERSARY

To celebrate the G. I. P. Strike Anniversary a meeting of the workers will be held on Wednesday February 4, at 6 p.m. in Damodar Thakersy Hall.

—:o:—

MR. M. C. SHARMA ACQUITTED.

Mr. M. C. Sharma, B. Com. student of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, who was arrested on a charge of disorderly behaviour on 27th October and later on released on bail, has been acquitted by the Bench of Hon. Magistrates, on January 26.

MEETING AT MANDVI.

A public meeting will be held at Javahir Bazar (Kharak Bazar) Mandvi to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m under the auspices of the Mandvi Students Union to congratulate the leaders who have gone to jail.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Borneo Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on January 29 and is due on February 11 via Belawan Deli and Colombo.

The homeward P. & O. Mail steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from Bombay of 17th instant arrived at Marseilles at 7-30 a.m.

—:o:—

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Australia via Dhanushkhodi and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 3rd proximo.

B. B. AND C. I. RLY. EMPLOYEES' UNION

The first Conference of the B. B. and C. I. Railwaymen will be held at Ajmer on 7th and 8th March, with a view to bring into closer touch all the employees of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and to make a united demand for the redress of the various grievances.

—:o:—

BAND AT SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDENS.

The Band of the the Great Indian Peninsula Rly. will play at the Sir P. M. Mehta Gardens today (Monday) at 5-30 p.m.

Presentation To Sardar Jamiat Singh

Sirdar Jamiat Singh will be presented with a robe of honor and a valuable Kirpan by the citizens of Bombay for his very valuable services to the Congress on various occasions. The function will take place on February 6. Dr Hardikar will make the presentation.

DECREASE HOURS OF WORK AND INCREASE WAGES.

Bombay Clerks' Demand.

At the annual meeting of Clerks' Union on the 17th January, Mr. K. C. Desai presiding. The following resolutions were passed:

HOURS OF WORK.

(a) This meeting strongly protest against the resolution of the Association of Employers in India opposing the proposal of the International Labour Conference for a convention or recommendation on the subject of the Regulation of Hours of Work of difficult Salaried Employees, as being and impossible of application in India. It therefore requests Government to consider the reasonableness of it early application in the case of clerks.

(b) This meeting strongly disapproves of the action of the Associations of Employers in Bombay in changing the morning hours of attendance of clerks in their offices in Bombay on the plea of closing them early for the good health of all the working clerks but in fact continuing the same old timing in closing them. This meeting requests Government to fix the limit of hours of work for clerks in all offices and shops to not more than 3 hours a day, the work commencing not earlier than 10 in morning and closing not later than 6 in the evening, inclusive of an interval of one hour's recess.

THEIR PRESENT CONDITION.

This meeting views with misapprehension the efforts of the Employers to bring down the scale of salaries of clerks. It protests most emphatically against such efforts and is of the opinion that the effect of such actions will drive the clerical community to acute suffering and consequently to desperation for the sake of existence.

RAMA BHAGWAN WAS SHOT BY POLICE IN "SELF-DEFENCE."

Jury's Verdict On Gas Worker's Death In Sholapur Day Meeting.

Death due to bullet wound fired by the police against the infuriated mob in self-defence was the verdict of the Coroner's jury in the inquest touching the death of Rama Bhagwan.

The deceased it would recalled was wounded with three others at Parel in a meeting convened to celebrate the Sholapur Martyrs' Day and died subsequently in the K. E. M. Hospital. The Coroner at the outset asked the Interpreter to read proclamation calling upon those, who knew as to how the deceased met with his death, to come forward and give evidence.

Mr. V. N. Vedak, Advocate, represented the Girni Kamgar Union.

POLICE FIRE SHOTS.

Bhikaji Sakharam Gaikwad, a mill-worker, said he attended the meeting on 16th January last at 5-15 p.m. at Parel, which was convened by the Girni Kamgar Union. The police came a little after 5-15 p.m. The people assembled were singing songs. In the police posse there about eight officers and 50 constables. A police officer approached witness and asked him to disperse the meeting.

Witness replied that the meeting was called by the Girni Kamgar Union and unless the president arrived the meeting could not be dispersed. The Police then augmented their force by about 200 constables. The Police asked witness to remove the furniture and the flag, which witness did, and went to Chikalwadi where he informed the president who was attending a meeting there. He then returned with the president in a taxi-car when he heard people running helter-skelter near Chinchpokli Bridge. He heard firing of shots and saw a man injured with bullets, whom he removed to the Free Emergency Hospital.

Applying to the Coroner, witness said he did not know how Rama Bhagwan met with his death.

CORONER'S WASTED TIME.

The Coroner remarked that the witness had wasted the court's time and asked witness to step out from the witness box and go away.

SHOT WHILE DISPERSING.

Sadashiv Chandrarao Mayankar, Secretary, Girni Kamgar Union, Delisle Road Branch, then gave evidence and said at about 5-40 p.m. on the day in question he was told that the police would not allow the meeting to be held at Parel. Witness, therefore, went to Inspector Fern and asked for a written order. Mr. Fern replied that it was the order of the Commissioner of Police and did not wish to discuss with the witness. He only told the witness to ask the people to disperse. While he was telling people to disperse he heard firing of shots and the deceased was injured while coming from the direction of Dinshaw Petit Mill. Witness heard two reports. Another injured person was lying about fifteen paces from the witness. Before firing the police did not use their lathis or bayonets. Among the wounded was also a boy aged fourteen years.

NOT CONGRESSMAN.

Inspector Fern of Kalachowki Police Station then said he received order from the Commissioner of Police not to allow any meeting to be held to celebrate the Sholapur Martyrs' Day. As he heard that a meeting was called at Parel that evening he went with ten constables and six officers to the spot. At about 5-15 p.m. he saw some people coming with National Flag and Red Flag. He told them to desist from holding a meeting. They replied they had no connection with the Congress and the meeting was convened by the Girni Kamgar Union.

INJURED OFFICERS.

About a thousand people had collected by that time. Witness went to the leaders accompanied by two Sub-Inspectors and requested them to disperse the meeting but they did not pay any attention. By 6 p.m. about ten thousand people had collected. Witness went near the platform and removed the flags. This excited the people and they began to pelt stones at the police. Several constables as well as officers were hit by the pelting of the stones. Witness, therefore, ordered the armed police constables to step forward with bayonets, but it had no effect. He then told the crowd not to pelt stones and disperse. This too had no effect. He then ordered the Head Constable to fire one shot which he did. The crowd then withdrew and witness saw one man lying injured at the end of the maidan.

FURNITURE WAS REMOVED.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vedak, witness said that the deceased was employed in Gas Co. The leaders had removed the furniture before firing was ordered. The police were surrounded from all sides by the crowd. At the time of firing the leaders had gone away.

The jury returned a verdict as above.

DECREE AGAINST "F. P JOURNAL" COMPANY.

Case Of Wrongful Dismissal Of An Employee.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. V. G. Deshpande in the Small Causes Court in a suit filed by Mr. N. S. Bangara, a Reporter till recently of the "Free Press Journal" in which he stood as the Plaintiff and the "Free Press of India, Ltd.," as the Defendants. The Plaintiff's case was that he tendered his resignation on the 2nd September asking the Defendant Company to relieve him from the 31st October, at which Mr. S. Sadanand, the editor of the Journal flew into a temper, and abruptly asked him to stop work. The Defendants denied the above allegations. Mr. Hormusji Laskare, Vakil appeared for the Plaintiff while Mr. Sargon pleader appeared for the Defendants.

In the course of the judgment it was stated that the plaintiff's case that he was dismissed on 2nd September 1930 after he had worked up to 2 p.m. that day and therefore claimed wages from 1st August 1930 up to 2nd September, and one months' wages as compensation for wrongful dismissal.

BOSS OF THE COMPANY.

The Defendants denied the claim alleging that the Plaintiff was reprimanded by their Managing Editor one Sadanand who appeared to be the chief boss of the Defendant Company and that plaintiffs taking umbrage ceased to attend from that day of his own accord.

The Plaintiff had given the details of the work he did on 1st and 2nd Sept. and no one on behalf of the Defendants had ventured to contradict him.

The Plaintiff had all along alleged it was Sadanand who dismissed him, and this Sadanand did not care to step into the witness box to contradict him.

PLAINTIFF'S VERSION TRUE.

There was also another piece of evidence which supports Plaintiff's version. The Plaintiff has produced a copy of a notice of his intention to leave the service at the end of October 1930 which he gave to Sadanand on the 2nd September 1930. The receipt of that notice was denied by Defendant's only witness.

LOST HIS TEMPER.

Continuing the judge observes, "I have no doubt that this notice was delivered to Sadanand and he lost his temper on receipt of it and dismissed Plaintiff on the spot. It is also significant that although Plaintiff sent his notice of demand on 4th September no reply was sent to him until the expiry of 7 or 8 weeks thereafter i.e., on 27th October 1930. I have no hesitation in holding that Sadanand felt the force of the truth contained in Plaintiff's letter and only replied to it when he could conceive of a plausible answer."

Decree for the full amount of the Plaintiff's claim Rs. 200 and Rs. 30 professional costs was passed.

SARDAR JAMIAT SINGH HONOURED.

—:o:—

A mass meeting of the merchants of Kalbadevi, Princess Street and other citizens of Bombay was held on Saturday at Dhabolkarwadi, Kalbadevi Road, under the auspices of Bhuleshwar Swadeshi Pracharak Mandli, when Sjt. Nagindas Master presided. An address eulogising the Sardar's services was given to Sirdar Jamiat Singh. The Sirdar made a suitable reply thanking the merchants for their welcome.

NEWSPAPER "BOYS" VOICE THEIR GRIEVANCES.

—:o:—

Move To Form A Trade Union.

A meeting of Bombay Newspaper "boys" was held in Charni Road Garden, at 5 p.m. on Sunday under the presidentship of Mr. S. V. Parulekar member of the Servants of India Society when their grievances were fully discussed. The following resolution was unanimously passed.

1 (a) This meeting resolves that a provisional Committee be formed till the Union is registered to deal with all matters concerning the News Paper vendors.

(b) This meeting authorises Mr. S. V. Parulekar to represent the various grievances to the Newspaper owners.

Among the various grievances that were discussed at the meeting the following are the important one (1) The Sole Agency system. (2) Uniform rate of Commission. (3) Return of all unsold copies.

CHIRNER ACCUSED SENT TO SESSIONS

Sequel To Forest Satyagraha

The curtain was rung down on the Chirner Firing Case at Panvel when Mr. R. R. Sonalkar, the Special Magistrate, committed all the 47 accused to Sessions on Friday.

The case, it will be recalled arose out of the Forest Satyagraha that was practised at Akkadevi Hill, near Chirner, on September 25 when the Police resorted to firing and as a result Mr. Joshi, the Mamlatdar of Panvel, two police constables and two employees of the Forest Department were killed. The accused came from Panvel, Chirner and several surrounding villages.

THE CHARGES.

The accused are charged under various Sections of the I.P.C. for forming an unlawful assembly, assaulting Government servants, obstructing them in their lawful activities, murder theft and dacoity etc.

Dr. M. B. Velkar of Bombay was present in the court and interviewed the accused. Miss Vimal Gupte, the young daughter of accused No. 17, Mr. Keshav Ganesh Gupte was also present in the court.

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

In committing the accused to Sessions the Magistrate observed that there was evidence to show that all the accused, except Nos. 25 and 46, Mr. Vedak and Mr. Bedekar, were present at Chirner on September 25 and that they were members of an unlawful assembly, they attacked Government servants and obstructed them in their lawful work. They had assembled to commit murder, and dacoity and obstructed the Police Inspector Patil, Shivram, Police Patil of Chirner, Satheye, Beat Guard, S. G. Desai, Daulat Sakharam B. L. Kadam Ghosalkar and Antu Ganpat constables in their work and caused them injuries. They also caused injury to Krishna Anant and murdered Jayaram Savant, Kadam, Tavdi and Shevde, the Forest Round Guard. He therefore, held them guilty under Sections 147, 148, 332, 333, 379, 395 and 382 I.P.C. the last five Sections read with Section 109 I.P.C. and he, therefore, committed them to Sessions.

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

Balaram [redacted] Patil accused No. 15 and f[redacted]s were members of an un[redacted]ssembly and they attacked [redacted]n Sathe and carried weed pieces from the jungle and also scythes seized by the Police. They therefore had committed offence under Section 395 I.P.C.

Accused Nos. 30 and 34 to 45 committed theft of Government property and they fled from police custody and thus committed offence under Sections 379 and 224 I.P.C.

Accused Nos. 15 and 28 attacked the Police Patil of Chirner and Ghosalkar both Government servants and committed offence under Sections 342 I.P.C.

CAUSING INJURIES.

Accused Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 caused injuries to Police constable Savant and caused his murder. Nos. 3, 4 and5 murdered Tavde and No. 7 Ahbaji Soma Patil murdered Forest Round Guard Shevde. They thus committed a crime under Section 302.

Accused No. 4 committed a crime under Section 392 I.P.C. in that he snatched away the bag of Shantaram the Police Inspector's orderly and committed theft of a revolver, cartridges and other things.

Accused Nos. 25 and 46 Messrs. Vedak and Bedekar and Nos. 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 17 and 31 were engaged in unlawful activities on or about September 13 and instigated others to commit unlawful deeds by threatening them and thus they committed an offence under Section 120 B. (1).

It is understood that the defence will cite 250 witnesses in the Sessions Court.

MADRAS RESUMES PICKETING

—:o:—

SUNDRAM ARRESTED UNDER SEC. 143

MADRAS, Jan. 30.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops was resumed this morning in Godown Street by ten volunteers.

Small crowd collected, but the police came on the scene and dispersed them. Mr. V. A. Sundram of Benares, who headed the volunteers was arrested and taken to the Commissioners Office. He was later produced before the Second Presidency Magistrate on a charge under Sec. 143 I. P. C. of being member, unlawful assembly defiance order under 144 recently promulgated by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

After the examination of two prosecution witnesses the Magistrate adjourned the hearing till to-morrow, for an examination of court witnesses. The accused refused to take part in the proceedings.

Tribute To Ex-Registrar Mr. Dastur.

—:o:—

PRIZE TO BE NAMED AFTER HIS NAME.

SENATE GRANTS HONORARIUM TO REGISTRAR.

The Bombay University Senate sat continuously for eight hours on Saturday, and disposed of over a score of items of the agenda for the Annual General meeting. Mr. Justice Mirza, the Vice-Chancellor was in the chair

On the motion of Dr. R. N. Ranina, as recommended by the Syndicate, the following Fellows were assigned to different Faculties:—

Miss Nawajbai D. Contractor Dr. S. K. Belvalkar, Dr. Mohamad Baglur, Rehman, Professor E. A. Wodehouse, Principal H. V. Hampton, Mr. K. T. Shah and Principal T. A. Kulkarni to Arts; Principal G. N. Gokhle, Professor H. P. Jordan and Professor K. R. Gunjikar to Science; and Rao Bahadur S. N. Angadi to the Faculty of Law.

Dr. Ranina's proposal also recommended the names of Dr. N. A. F. Moos and Principal S. G. Barrow for the Faculty of Science; but after considerable discussion the House decided by a majority to refer back these names to the Syndicate to report and state the reasons for recommending those names for the Faculty of Science.

Several speakers demanded that some principles should be laid down in recommending the names of Fellows for different Faculties. In case of Dr. Moos there was a tie and a poll was taken which resulted in 42 for referring back his name to the Syndicate and 31 against.

ASSIGNMENTS TO FACULTIES.

On Principal Hamills motion, Maulvi M. M. Haridaday was assigned to the Faculty of Arts being an eminent scholar of Arabic Persian and Urdu.

The names of Father Duhr, Principal John McKenjie, Principal G. Findlay Shirras and Dr. Balkrishna, proposed by Principal Hamil for the Faculty of Science being Principals of Colleges in which Science subjects were taught, also met the same fate as the names of Dr. Moos and Principal Burrow.

An additional grant of Rs. 1.500 to the University School of Economics and Sociology for its Library was passed on the motion of Prof. P. A. Wadia and supplementary grant of Rs. 1,500 for the current year was also passed.

Dr. M. V. Mehta moved that a new Degree to be designated "Bachelor of Dental Surgery" be instituted in the University and it was passed.

F. M. DASTUR PRIZE.

In the absence of Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Prof. K. T. Shah moved the following proposition.

"The Senate directs the Syndicate to prepare, for submission to it, a scheme for founding a prize to be named after Khan Bahadur Fardunji M. Dastur, in recognition of his services to the University."

Mr. R. R. Kale moved an amendment adding "or scholarship for postgraduate research work after the word "prize". Prof. Shah accepted the amendment and the amended proposition was accepted by the House.

HONORARIUM TO REGISTRAR.

The proposal by Principal Hamill that the Registrar should be entitled also to receive an annual honorarium not exceeding a month's salary for conducting the University Examination then evoked a lively discussion which lasted for over an hour and a half.

Principal T. K. Shahani opposed the motion on the ground that conducting of Examinations did not mean an extra work for the Registrar and there was no need of an extra payment. He pointed out that no other Indian University paid any extra remuneration to its Registrar for similar work.

Principal Shah informed the House that before 1925 the Registrar was getting only Rs. 400 a month and then he was only a part-time officer. In that year he was made a full-time officer and his salary was fixed at Rs. 1,000 per month. Throughout he was paid one month's salary every year by the Syndicate as an honorarium for heavy work entailed in connection with the Examinations, but recently the Inspector-General of Accounts had objected to the money being paid without the sanction of the Senate.

A PLEA FOR WAITING.

Mr. Pahalajani moved a counter proposition that the question should be referred back to the Syndicate. He drew the attention of the Senate to the fact that a scheme for reorganisation of University services was under consideration and they should wait till that scheme came before them. Mr. G. M. Gupte seconded the proposition.

Mr. P. A. Dhond vehemently opposed the payment of any honararium to the Registrar. He observed that it was a routine duty of the Registrar to conduct examinations and there was no need of extra payment.

Prof. Vakil supported the original proposition.

Mr. Syed Miran Shah opposed it on the ground of financial stringency.

Prof. M. R. Paranjpay wanted to perpetuate the time honoured practice.

Mr. Justice Wadia held that conducting University Examinations was not an ordinary duty of the Registrar. It was something over and the usual work that he did and so extra payment for it was needed.

Mr. S. C. Shahani thought that the Senate would be mis-spending the money of the University if it made any extra payment to the Regisrar. The Bombay University was mainly an examining body and he did not know if the Registrar was not meant for conducting examinations then what he was meant for.

"FLEECING MONEY FROM POOR STUDENTS."

Dr. A. G. Veigas observed that the University was actually "fleecing money" from poor students by levying heavy fees, and it would be nothing short of wasting public money to pay one of their employees an extra sum for doing nothing more than his usual duty. No. Government department or the Municipality paid any extra money to its staff for days when there was heavy work, and therefore he opposed the motion.

Dr. Sir J. J. Modi did not think it dignified for University servants to work for 12 months only and to demand 13 months' pay. If the Senators felt that the work was too heavy it was open to them to increase the salary.

Principal Hamill replying to the debate said that the work of conducting examinations was boring and by passing the proposal they would safeguard the integrity of the Examinations.

Mr. Pahalajani's motion to refer back the proposition to the Syndicate was thrown out and the original proposition of Principal Hamill was carried.

Dr. A. G. Veigas' motion regarding a scheme for the foundation of a College Technology in Bombay was ruled out of order.

"DOCTOR OF SCIENCE."

Dr. N. A. F. Moos, moved that a new Degree to be designated "Doc- of Science" should be instituted.

Principal McKenzie moved an amendment that the question should be referred back to the Syndicate. The amendment was ultimately carried.

The House then adjourned for about an hour for tea.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

Meeting after tea the Vice-Chancellor conferred Degrees on a large number of graduates.

After the Convocation Diwan Bahadur K. M. Javeri's motion suggesting changes in the "Rules of Debate" evoked considerable discussion. The motion suggested time limit in respect of speeches of proposers, seconders and supporters of propositions.

Mr. Kale moved an amendment that the question should be referred back to the Syndicate and the amendment was carried.

Father Duhr moved a grant of Rs. 3,000 to the Indian Historical Research Institute of the St. Naviers' College.

Prof. Gadgil opposed the grant on the ground that it was not for the University to make such grants and those too at the fag end of the financial year. He, therefore, moved that the question should be referred back to the Syndicate.

Messrs. K. B. Murzban and I. G. Dalvi and Prof. Kanitkar supported the grant.

Prof. K. T. Shah opposed the grant on the ground that the departments conducted by the University itself were in need of funds, and, therefore, before voting grants to outside institutions they must look to their own needs. "Charity and generosity must begin at home" added Prof. Shah.

The proposition of Prof. Gadgil was thrown out by 27 votes for and 33 against. The original proposition of Father Duhr was carried.

APPOINTMENT OF REGISTRAR.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved a proposition demanding an amendment in the Bombay University Act 1928 vesting the power of appointing a Registrar in the Senate instead of the Syndicate as at present.

Mr. P. A. Dhond seconded and Mr. M. R. Paranjpay supported Dr. Viegas. It was urged that the appointment of the Chief Executive officer of the University must rest in the hands of the Senate which was the supreme Governing Body of the University.

The motion was carried by a large majority.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT LOST.

Principal T. K. Shahani moved an adjournment of the House till some day in June. He urged that because of the Professors' detention at Bombay at such an important time in the academical year the students suffered in their work. But the motion was rejected.

5-15 p.m. on Monday.

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1931.

THE CONGRESS POSITION.

The question most discussed in India during the last few days is how the Congress would respond to the Premier's offer. Mahatmaji's interview with Reuter's Special Correspondent at Allahabad makes the Congress position clear. There can be no peace talks until repression is stopped. Ordinarity there would have been no doubt whatsoever about the answer of the Congress Executive. But the very vagueness of the Premier's terms and the appeal of leaders like Dr. Sapru to the Working Committee to suspend publication of its views till their return to India have compelled Congress leaders to be more or less reticent on the proposed peace terms. A question of more immediate interest is on what terms a true is to be declared; for, without a genuine truce no consideration of peace terms of any kind is possible. If Government really think that it is enough for them to release a few leaders of the Congress, they are verily living in a fool's paradise. By now everybody in the Congress who is anybody has made it clear as daylight that it is utterly impossible for a few leaders, however eminent, to speak authoritatively on a most vital question, practically ignoring the thousands of their co-workers now in jail. If there were any doubt about this, that has been scattered by Mahatma Gandhi's emphatic declaration more than once since his release that a truce is unthinkable without the release of all political prisoners. This point Gandhiji makes perfectly clear in his cable to the "Daily Herald" of London and states further that in addition to a general amnesty, "withdrawal of repressive ordinances and the restoration of confiscated property are absolutely essential." He then refers to the scandalous assault of the police on peaceful women processionists in Borsad and many other 'lathi' charges in other parts of the country at the very time when the Government pretend to talk of peace, and he rightly observes that this continuing repression robs the release of Congress leaders of all grace and makes it valueless for the purpose intended. In his interview with Reuter's correspondent he gives the further warning that the mass movement cannot be called off "unless there is a hope of settlement shared by the vast mass of people."

As regards the opinion of Congress leaders generally, an Allahabad message says that opinion has by now crystalised into a definite shape round Gandhiji's suggestions and that Congress will welcome peace pourparlers, "provided first there is a general amnesty in respect of all political prisoners; secondly peaceful picketing is permitted, and thirdly breaches of Salt Law for such period as negotiations are in progress are ignored by the authorities." The first condition is self-evident. the second is nearly so as peaceful picketing is not an offence and it is the "lawless" Ordinance of the Viceroy in making it an offence directly or indirectly that now needs to be repealed, along with all repressive measures. As regards the technical breaches of the Salt Law, this condition is rendered necessary by the Government not committing themselves to definite reforms proposals. If the Congres is expected to cry a definite halt to the more aggressive forms of Civil Disobedience, there must, in fairness, be on the side of Government some real special concession, and they lose nothing by ignoring technical breaches of Salt Law. It is significant that the "Daily Herald" itself does not regard Gandhiji's terms of truce as unreasonable but rather thinks that Gandhiji's cable "gives new hope of a peaceful settlement." If Government really mean truce and not taking advantage of a lull in the Congress campaign, they should accept the reasonable terms of the Congress without any further delay. Every avoidable delay breeds distrust. In any case it is necessary that there should be no uncertainty and suspense in Congress ranks as regards a truce. If Government do not accept the terms offered by a fixed time, there will be no option for the Congress but to proceed with its campaign on the lines that Mahatmaji may chalk out.

If the Government have any political vision the question of the truce should be solved satisfactorily. Indeed, there is hardly any serious difficulty preventing its solution. The question of questions then arises whether just at present there will be a biding peace settlement. We think it is hardly necessary to say that, however amicably the question of immediate reforms is settled it can hardly mean a full stop to further political reform both internal and 'vis-a-vis' the British Commonwealth, till true national freedom is won. But it may be assumed that the bulk of the people will be willing to accept in the interests of general peace what has been called by Mahatmaji the substance of independence. They are grievously misled who suspect that the formula is devised to wriggle out of the independence resolution. There is neither the need nor the desire on any Congressman's part to wriggle out of the resolution. Insistence on the "substance" only implies that a shadow or mere paraphernalia of responsible government will not do. It is necessary to stress the substance or the reality of independence because several of our Moderate friends are dazzled by the mere ideas of All-India Federation and responsibility at the Centre without due reference to the checks and balances and other hindrances proposed. All the talk of responsibility to the Legislature, for instance, may prove to be farcial or fraudulent if there has been any tacit understanding with the Princes giving them a dominant position in the Federal Legislature so as to make the whole body oligarchic as Mr. C. R. Reddy fears. It is reassuring to note that though the Congress leaders are reticent on the whole on the Premier's terms, they are keen on reiterating their demand for nothing less than the substance of independence, with full control over the resources of the country, without which control there can hardly be Swaraj for the starving millions of the country. It is also encouraging to note that the Congress insistence on the examination of India's public debts by an impartial tribunal so as to ascertain what part of the burden, if any, is to be borne by Britain, is being correctly explained to the British by the Britishers themselves. Mr. Benn, we are told, proposes to call another Conference in India including Congressmen therein if they express themselves in favour of the decisions reached in London. If the decisions are as published and there is nothing more in the Premier's offer, its rejection may be taken as a foregone conclusion. If the British Premier and Mr. Benn are really desirous to secure the co-operation of the Congress, they should insist on the Government of India calling off all coercive measures and come immediately to an understanding with Mahatma Gandhi.

WHICH IS MORE CULPABLE?

The Madras Congressmen seem determined to carry on the picketing of foreign cloth at all costs. They evidently agree with Mahatmaji that such picketing is not merely a fundamental right, but a duty to be religiously pursued. The local Government on its part realises what the boycott means to Britain and has not only declared the City Boycott Committee unlawful, but allows free use of the lathi in dispersing the smallest batches of volunteers. One excuse for this lawless procedure is that the picketers cause annoyance to the traders. But as a matter of fact, a hundred prominent piecegoods merchants are reported to have submitted a representation to the Legislature condemning the 'lathi' charges and asking Government to stop them. They are also understood to have condemned 'lathi' charges at a special public meeting of their Association as detrimental to their own interests. It is now an undoubted fact that arrests and lathi blows have helped the boycott more than persuation. For that very reason partly volunteers court arrests and dare 'lathi' blows. We understand that on Saturday an unusually large number of picketers went into the field at various centres but as usual, were dispersed—of course for a time—with 'lathis', but not before several of them fell down unconscious or bleeding. The question may be asked as to whose conduct is more culpable, that of the police who are ordered to use the 'lathi' or of those who by using foreign cloth make picketing necessary.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

—:o:—

We should not have believed that in an institution like the J. J. Hospital Nursing Association, financed entirely by Indians, there would still be racial discrimination, direct or indirect, against Indian nurses. But the existence of such discrimination is revealed in a note by Lt.-Col. J. N. Duggan, in the Association's Report for 1929-30. Among other handicaps of Indian nurses in this Association, Dr. Duggan mentions the following: (1) "Distinction is made between Indian and Anglo-Indian nurses in respect of pay and promotion (2) Different standards of education have been laid down for Indian and Anglo-Indian nurses. (3) Even the Goans, Mangalorians and East Indians are classed among Anglo-Indians and Europeans but the unfortunate educated Indian nurses do not receive the same remuneration, but 1/3rd of what the Anglo-Indian group does. (4) The way of silent recruitment is another cause of trouble. No serious propaganda has been made to attract the right type of educated Indian girls by advertisement and propaganda work." Discrimination like that indicated above is most objectionable and it is up to the authorities concerned to see that it is put an end to without any delay.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The question of proportionate representation is very much in prominence at the present time. The Bombay Municipal Corporation elects 10 members by this method T[illegible]bay University elections a[illegible] by the method of Proport[illegible] Representation. An electi[illegible]is method was held at the [illegible]y Corporation to fill up the vacancy in place of Mrs. Gokhale. As this election will give much food for thought with regard to the whole method of Proportionate Representation. I am writing this in public interest.

There were four candidates for the election of one seat.

Mr. Deorukhkar who polled 7 votes.

Mr. A. B. Vaidya who polled 17 votes.

Mrs. Sukhtankar who polled 27 votes.

Mrs. Deshmukh, who polled 31 votes as the 1st choice.

The final tussel was between Mrs. Sukhtankar who polled a total of 42 votes by transferred votes and Mrs. Deshmukh who polled a total of 40 and Mrs. Sukhtankar was declared to be elected. Analysed it mean this, that by 1st choice. The House preferred Mrs. Deshmukh by 4 votes but by transferred votes the same House preferred Mrs. Sukhtankar by 2 votes and these two get the preference over four votes.

The questions which are raised by these elections are:—

1. Can proportional representation be used when there is one member to be selected? The consensus of opinion of authorities on Proportionate Representation is that Proportionate Representation cannot be used for bye-elections or filling up vacancies especially when only one member is to be elected. Garner (page 654).

In that of bye-election it cannot be applied".

Hoag and Hallet in writing about vacancies on page 350 suggest:—

(1) Method of recount of ballots by the Regular Election (old). Further the Secretary of British P. R. Society and American P. R. Society suggest the same method, p. 407.

(2) (In page 352 Sec. 27).—

If a vacancy occurs for which no regularly nominated candidate remain, the assembly shall, by a majority vote of the remaining members appoint a qualified person to fill it for the remainder of the unexpired term.

This in applicability of the method of Proportionate Representation where one member only is to be selected was seen the case of Bombay University and accordingly in July, the question was referred to the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council and the amendment of Sec. 48 of Bom. IV of 1928 runs thus:—

In Section 48 of the said Act at the beginning the words "except when only one member is to be elected" shall be inserted.

All this will show the inapplicability of Proportionate Representation where one member is to be elected.—Yours, etc.

J. A. LALLJEE.

ROUND TABLE CONCLUSIONS

—:o:—

Unsatisfactory Achievement

SUGGESTION FOR NEW CONFERENCE

(By C. R. REDDY).

II*.

In the Round Table Constitution there will not be any legislative chamber to represent the nation as a whole and to voice its feelings. There will be the States' delegates and men returned by separate and special constituencies, not one returned with a right to speak for all the sections of the people. How is Dominion Status possible without any representatives of the Dominion as such? The Maharajah of Mahmudabad, Sir Ali Imam and the Bengali Muslims, always an advanced class, have very rightly pointed out that without a chamber to embody the principle of national representation, the legislature is bound to be weak and perhaps disunited and can never speak with the authority of the nation's representatives. With regard to the Hindu, Muslim as well as other special claims, those, who have been fighters in the cause will agree more easily than the arm-chair critics; and if the Congress, the Jamiatul-Ulema and the Muslim League and other nationalist organisations convene a new conference, it is very likely that a nationalistic solution will be evolved in it.

The location of residuary powers seems to have been left in a vague condition. So far as the All-India Legislature, in the session in which it is competent for the Indian States to take part, is concerned it may not have the residuary powers because the States being sovereign bodies will give up only special subjects of an all-India character, to be enumerated and defined, to the control of the all-India session. But to proceed on this analogy and argue that the provinces also should be constituted into sovereign states is to introduce disastrous disintegration of the country. The British India legislature should have the residuary powers not given to the provinces. If this is made clear it would give a chance for British India to proceed uninterrupted on its course of progressive development.

ESSENTIALS OF FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

A Federal Constitution necessitates the establishment of a Supreme Court and Federal Judiciary. It also necessitates the establishment of a federal administration for the subjects allotted to the Federal Government. What is to be the relation between the Federal Judiciary and the federal administration and the judicial and administrative systems of the States and provinces? In some countries the component states and provinces are required to act as agents of the Federal Government in respect of these departments. But this has been found to be a very unsatisfactory expedient. So far as administration is concerned, the Federal Governments have generally had their own agents and departments even in the provinces. As regards the judiciary, in some constitutions the local judges have been empowered to deal with federal cases also while the appellate jurisdiction is naturally reserved to the Federal Supreme Court. In America they have both State and Federal Courts functioning in the States and there has been a lot of litigation regarding their respective spheres of competence. This has led to an enormous increase of litigation and a country will have to be as rich as the United States to be able to stand the burden of such a system. In some constitutions the entire judicial system, local and central, is placed under the Federal Judiciary and there are no judges locally appointed, though the Supreme Court would naturally appoint people recommended by local governments. Such a judiciary will deal with litigation arising both under local and under federal laws. It is desirable to adopt this system in India so as to give the greatest possible confidence in judicial administration and bring about automatically a separation of executive and judiciary functions. It is not known if these subjects had been dealt with in any detail at the Round Table Conference, and whether the Indian States are prepared to part with the necessary amount of administrative and judicial patronage and power in favour of the Federal State.

NO TRUE DEMOCRACY.

Every federal constitution makes provision for constitutional amendments by means of referendum or special legislative majorities, the object being that the constitution should be elastic and responsive to the considered will of the country. It is obvious that the Round Table Constitution can contain no such seed of self-development. It establishes an oligarchy and oligarchies will not consent to whittle down their own powers and prerogatives. Once again there will have to be a terrible agitation bordering on revolution before this institution could be democratised, and without a democratic constitution there will not be a permanent cessation of political agitation. The country cannot concentrate on internal development until its rights and liberties are properly secured. The dreary prospect now obtaining is not likely to be shortened by the Round Table Constitution.

THE AUTOCRAT.

The position of the Viceroy as settled by the Round Table Conference is hardly different from that of an autocrat. He will continue to be the successor of the Grand Moghul. The main portion of the budget is his. He is in absolute control of the Indian States. He has enormous administrative powers. He appoints ministers who are practically independent of the Legislature. He has an absolute power of veto. He can legislate by means of ordinances and under the new constitution he has every facility to employ Indian hands to throttle Indian nationalism. He is the defender of special interests. He is the guardian of the services, he or his master, the Secretary of State. He is a direct autocrat in respect of these subjects and in the ministerial sphere he is an indirect autocrat. The only thing that is not safe from him is the interest of the country. On the whole it seems nationalism will be smothered under safeguards and vested interests and will not be able to breathe. Because direct elections are held to be impossible in the Indian States it is sought to impose indirect election to the Federal Assembly and make the provincial legislatures the constituencies for the all-India legislature. For the analogy to be complete, it ought to be the Provincial Governments and they should send, not representatives, but agents. Even the vision of a united India is thus taken away from the eyes and hearts of the people. It is all Simon in a new shape.

PERSONAL RIGHTS.

The better way of safeguarding personal rights and the cultural and other rights of minorities is by vesting the necessary jurisdiction in the Courts. The tendency of a democratic constitution is to trust the judiciary and not the executive.

When the Viceroy is given so much power, negative and positive, the proper remedy is to give the Legislature the right of self-convention, i.e., the right to be summoned by the President on requisition of 1/5th of the members or the Leader of the Opposition, so that the Legislature may immediately deal with the situation created by the Viceroy. There should be no infringement of the Parliamentary freedom of the Assembly—the Opposition Leader must be given the right to move votes of censure or no-confidence as in the House of Commons. Thus only can the Legislature become a force for good in the country. At present the Councils are like meetings of Boards convened to register the decrees of the Directors. It seems they are business bodies. It is best not to divulge the business in which they excel. However small an Opposition may be in numbers, so long as it is the regular Opposition it must enjoy the unfettered right to challenge the Ministry and the Government.

CONCEDING THE PRINCIPLE.

In spite of all these defects and shortcomings there are possibilities in the new attitude adopted by the British Government. The transfer of responsibility to Indian hands has been conceded in principle, though why this is made contingent on an all-India Federation is not quite clear unless it be that Britain will not transfer power to nationalist India but only to its own instruments and channels. But a conference with the leaders of the Congress and the Jamiatul-Ulema may lead to better and more satisfactory results. It remains to be seen whether any such conference would be held and conducted in the right spirit of give and take. The Government must trust nationalist India, those men of honour and patriotism who are now rotting in the jails. A constitution based on distrust of the nation's gallant leaders cannot be acceptable to the country. Still less a constitution which, whether so intended or not, will result in the rallying of certain elements in the country for an onslaught on the Congress. Even Government cannot fairly expect the Congress and nationalist India to exchange the

(Continued on page 8.)

*The first article appeared on January 31.

NOTES OF THE DAY

The Two Imperialisms.

Imperialism, whatever its nature and form, is bad. But in view of the appointment of a Negro as Under-Secretary for Colonies in the new French Ministry of M. Pierre Laval, the following extract from the "Negro World" of New York will not be uninteresting:—

"A French African is a Frenchman first to all Frenchmen. If he is under the tri-colour of France he is entitled to every consideration given any other Frenchman. His colour has absolutely no effect on his standing in any community of France. He attends French schools and universities, lives in hotels befitting his ability to pay the bills and his station in life; receives the courtesy in Paris to which his rank in his native Africa entitles him and does everything else a Frenchman does without running through a gauntlet of colour lines."

It will also be interesting to note that the passage occurs in the course of an article comparing French treatment with that meted out to coloured subjects by Britain, the traditional champion of democracy. It was provoked by General Hertzog's astoundingly unabashed demand that the White man should be free in Africa to treat the natives and Indians as he liked.

Justifiable Scepticism.

Revenue officials in Borsad appear to be pursuing a totally new method of persuading the peasants to pay up. "Your leaders", they are reported to have told the peasants, "are released, Mahatmaji and Sardar Vallabhbhai are restored to you." The argument is ingenius enough. But have Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel been really "restored" to the Borsad peasants? Srijuts Amritlal Thakkar and Dadubhai Desai have been warned off the area under Section 144. The necessity for excluding Gandhiji is obviously much more urgent. He is more 'dangerous' to the public peace of Borsad than the two prominent leaders combined. The latter could create trouble only in India and through the Nationalist Press. Gandhiji has spread it abroad and through the official organ of the party in power in Britain. No wonder the Borsad peasantry is irritatingly sceptical.

Way To Immortality.

Borsad, by the way, is leaving every other area far behind in the zeal of its officials to do amazing things. The public is aware of the general lathi charge on a women's procession, resulting in injuries to about 200 ladies—in itself an unparalleled achievement. A First Class Magistrate there has now sentenced 5 ladies, arrested on the 18th, to 40 days' imprisonment, in default of a fine of 40 rupees, a day for a rupee as it is. This also, we believe, is a record in imprisonment as an alternative to a sentence of fine. Borsad officialdom is winning immortality very fast. Indeed it has already won it. What remains now is an authoritative recognition of the fact through the Director of Information who is strangely silent.

Police Excesses In Madras.

The lathi charge in Madras in which Sjts. Bashyam, a highly respected lawyer, Sundaram and others were hurt was the subject of interpellations in the Madras Council the other day. The incident created a sensation. How the public reacted to it is evident from the universal expression of resentment that it provoked. Responsible men like M.L.C.'s, merchants and lawyers—even foreign cloth merchants—protested against police excesses. An ex-Chief Minister in the Madras Government—no other than Doctor Subbaroyan himself—could not restrain himself from saying "I call it inhuman to beat a man who has fallen down." All this leaves no doubt in one's mind regarding the conduct of the police.

They Will Not Change.

But the Hon. Sir Mahomed Usman, the Home Member, is different. "On the face of the report he had received from the Police Commissioner, he could not fully believe" Mr. Bashyam's statement. More. "When asked whether an inquiry should not be instituted he said that there was no need for any inquiry into the matter as he was convinced that only the minimum and necessary amount of force was used." If, as an Allahabad report said, Congress leaders were not convinced of a "change of heart" on the part of Provincial Administrations they were merely hinting at the truth rather mildly. It is not only that the heart remains utterly unaffected. There is also no relaxation of the obstinacy with which the bureaucracy refuses almost deliberately to respect popular feelings. The truth still holds that the people does not exist at all save on terms acceptable to the authorities.

Use Of Bideshi Articles Is Treason To India

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FLOODING OF INDIA WITH FOREIGN MACHINE-MADE GOODS IS SNATCHING AWAY BREAD FROM THE MOUTH OF THE POOR

ACHARYA RAY OPENS POONA SWADESHI EXHIBITION

The following speech was made by Acharya P. C. Ray in opening the Indian National Swadeshi Exhibition at Poona on Saturday:—

When a Bengali stands on a platform in your historic city, he is naturally thrilled with peculiar emotions. His imagination conjures up Poona as the seat of the glorious and palmy days in Maratha history—Poona the centre of the culture and intellectual prowess of the Deccan—Poona hallowed in recent years with the associations of the mighty dead—Ganesh Vasudev Joshi, Mahadeo Govind Ranade, Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Gopal Krishna Gokhale and others, one and all of whom have left a permanent impress on our beloved motherland. It is, therefore, with diffidence, fully conscious of my unworthiness, that I appear before you in response to your kind invitation.

OUR INDUSTRIES DEAD

When one opens a Swadeshi exhibition in any part of India the first thing which strikes him is the poor show it makes and the sorry figure it cuts. This should not, however, discourage us but it should rather be an incentive to make up for the lost ground, so that we may revive the fine arts and industries which were once the pride of India. I need scarcely tell you here how Pliny, the Roman historian, laments that the fine gossamerlike texture of the muslins from the looms of Dacca and elsewhere and other articles of luxury imported from India used to deplete Rome of her specie. In fact up till the days of the Battle of Plassey, India was a creditor country absorbing a vast amount of silver from various Asiatic countries, e.g., from Bagdad, Persia, Turkey, etc., as also from European countries. A little over a century ago, the looms of Dacca and adjoining parts not only supplied the need of Bengal but exported to England more than a crore worth of muslims. All this is now changed. As the historian Wilson regretfully observes: "the foreign rulers of India used the arm of political injustice to keep down and strangle a competitor with which it could not contend on equal terms." To-day all our arts are dead or decaying, a few remnants are gasping for breath Alas! so great has been the cultural conquest of our intelligentsia that they see nothing good in our own arts but servilely and sycophantically imitate and use everything that is of western origin with the result that our fine arts have been practically doomed to extinction.

CRYING IN WILDERNESS.

To an audience in Poona, I need not recount, how more than half a century ago Ganesh Vasudev Joshi, one of the founders of your Sarvajanik Sabha, than whom a nobler and purer patriot never breathed, preached and practised the gospel of Swadeshi. His voice however was that of one crying in wilderness; the glamour of western culture had so far overwhelmed us that we turned a deaf ear to his patriotic call. I need not tell you also how in the days of partition of Bengal, just a quarter of a century ago, the Swadeshi movement got a fillip and a stimulus. I remember Lokamanya visited us and inspired us by his magnetic presence. If my memory serves me right, on his return, he opened a "paisa fund" with which he started the successful glass works, which is a pioneer industry of its kind in India. I referred just now to the biggest industry of India a century ago.

THEN AND NOW.

Half a century ago in Bengal the districts of Jessore, Nadia, Faridpur, etc., manufactured so much sugar from date palms that after supplying the needs of the province, a considerable quantity was exported to England. To-day the scales rave been turned, so much so that India imports cotton goods mainly from Lancashire but also from Japan to the extent of seventy crores and sugar from Java to the extent of fourteen to fifteen crores. I need not recount here to a Poona audience the successive stages by means of which our unhappy land has been converted into a debtor country Dadabhoy Naoroji, Ranade, Gokhale and others have discussed this question at length. How by taking the vow of swadeshi we can yet prevent the draining away of crores of rupees may be best illustrated by a single instance. As soon as Mahatma Gandhi started on his historic march to the sea-coast in March last there was a splendid repurcussion of the event in Bengal.

THOSE BIRIS.

As I told a Madras audience a few months ago on the occasion of opening a swadeshi exhibition, as if by the waving of magician's wand throughout Bengal, the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the cultured and the ignorant gave up smoking 'Bilati' cigarettes and took to the 'Biri'. Tobacco is grown in almost every part of India, yet such has been our illusion—call it hallucination if you will-that smoking from the 'Hukka' or using 'Biri' has come to be looked as a sign of barbarism. Now we find that in the streets and bye-lanes of Calcutta thousands of lads who formerly used to idle away as street Arabs or perhaps earn a precarious livelihood as pickpockets have assiduously taken to making 'Biris' and thus earning easily annas twelve to rupee one a day. The luxury of smoking foreign cigarettes has hitherto meant that we footed a small bill of three crores only.

OUR SHIBBOLETH.

The heaviest item in the bill of import is yarn and cotton goods and it was but natural that Mahatma Gandhi should lay special stress upon the real home industry of pre-British India, I mean the revival of the charka. Mass production and mechanisation have been the shibboleths of modern economists. There has been however another school of economists which began shaking their heads over the soundness of the Manchester schools. In the early eighties of the last century, Joseph Chamberlain, himself a manufacturer and a politician of repute who represented Birmingham, a product of modern industrialism, had begun to sound his note of alarm. He foresaw the day when the supremacy of Lanchashire would be questioned as many a competitor would arise at no distant future.

MASS PRODUCTION.

America as also the European countries are vying with one another in capturing the Asiatic markets, not only in textiles but in steel, chemicals, drugs, etc. Unhappy India has thus been the dumping ground for the machine products of the advanced countries of the West, nay, of the Far East. One of the causes of the present worldwide slump and depression is over-production. In 1921 Henry Ford alone was turning out 4,000 motor cars a day from his factory; later on in order to outsell his rivals he increased the daily output to 6,000 a day. You know there are several other well known makers of automobile. Imagine the formidable output of this class of goods. Can the world go on buying at this rate? The crash has now come; in fact the loudest outcry against mechanisation and the so-called machine civilization has been raised in America.

SYMBOL OF MOVEMENT.

I hope I am not tiring your patience by apparent digression. I am rather preparing the ground for my main thesis. I need scarcely remind you that ever since my college days at Edinburgh in the early eighties of the last century, I have been a devoted student of Western Science and even now, with the burden of three scores and ten years on my shoulders, my most precious time is spent in the laboratory of my College of Science. And I have tried my best to divert my favourite science to its practical application. In fact, I am here also as an exhibiter of a certain description of chemical products manufactured by our firm. When Mahatmaji, in 1921, first made the charka the symbol of the new movement, I myself as a staunch believer in mechanisation laughed at his efforts to rehabilitate this "relic of mediaevalism". But soon in connection with the famine and flood relief operations in my province which I felt called upon to undertake in some of the affected parts of Bengal, I felt the supreme need of secondary occupations for the teeming millions of India during the non-crop seasons. In the pre-British days when India did not encounter fierce competition from the West, every village, every hamlet was self-content.

BORN IN DEBT.

Along, with the spinning wheel, the weavers' loom was plying briskly. The carpenter, the smith, the carter, the boatman, each had his alloted work and had his morsel of bread. Now alas! the flooding of India with foreign machine-made goods has had the effect of snatching away bread from their mouth with the result that all the people who lived on home and cotton industries have been thrown upon the land, thus increasing its pressure and adding to the grinding poverty and misery of the masses. Mr. Darling, a well known authority, calculates the indebtedness of the agriculturists at the huge figure of 600 crores and the Banking Enquiry Committee which recently sat in Bengal, calculates that the debt of Bengal alone comes up to nearly 100 crores. Remember that Bengal is on the whole a fertile land and blessed with the permanent settlement. What is then the indebtedness of your presidency? No wonder that Mr. G. T. Garratt in his book "An Indian Commentary" should state that "It is no exaggeration to say that most cultivators are born in debt, live in debt and die in debt." We have an inexhaustible supply of man power in India running to utter waste during the dle non-crop seasons and if a fraction of it is utilised in turning the spinning wheel the cloth problem could be easily solved. We have 32 crores of people and according to the census report five members on an average constitute a family Hence trere are 6 crores and 40 lakhs of families. If each family of five were to earn half anna only a day, that is one pice in the morning and one pice in the evening the daily earning comes up to 20 lakhs or 73 crores a year.

WHAT CHINA DOES.

I have lately been making an extensive study of China as her economic condition is in many respects comparable to that of India. She has a population of 480 millions of 48 crores. Let me quote an American authority by no means very friendly to China.

"Coincident with these processes. railways were throwing out of employment hundreds of thousands of coolie burden bearers, steamboats on the rivers were taking the livelihood out of the mouths of hundreds of thousands of men who had carried China's inland water traffic in junks and canal boats, and were making useless the work of the tens of thousands who had acted as trackers and hauled the old-style ships up the Yangstisze river gorger. Foreign factories were sending machine-made goods into China at the same time, and foreign capitals was building modern factories in Chinese cities, thereby helping to destroy the household and small shop industries which had existed with little change for centuries.

"The combination of these forces created unemployment and want."

Listen again to what an eminent cultured Chinese has got to say on this subject.

"But China has not been able to shut the door in the face of the invasion of foreign machines and cheap machine-made goods, and these two invasions. by making idle tens of millions of our skilled hand workers and coolies, have ruined us, just as an influx of millions of Chinese labourers would have upset the American industrial scheme."

FUND WANTING.

What vigorous efforts are being made by young China for the support of Swadeshi, will be evident from the writings of the same eminent American Author.

"Fervent young patriots of Shanghai, who disapprove of all things foreign, have taken to publicly branding Chinese woman and girls who appear in Shanghai's streets clad in foreign-style clothing, or in dresses made from imported materials.

"These young men carry concealed in their gowns large rubber stamps and red ink pads. When they see young women who offend their patriotism they act as quickly as "Pack the Ripper," and brand the dresses with striking Chinese characters which read:—"I am not a decent woman because I wear foreign goods."

"Then the patriots vanish, and leave the hysterical young women to make their explanation to hostile and jeering crowds."

BIG TRUSTS AND COMPANIES.

I shall not tire out your patience any more. Mechanisation with its attendant evil, mass production has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Every European country as also America not to speak Japan is building up its nascent industries with the aid of protective duty and bounty and royalty from the State. We, in India, are not only denied this kind of help but have to start our industries and keep them going in the teeth of keen foreign competition of big Trusts and Combines. Herein liees the strongest plea for Swaraj with complete fiscal autonomy. And hence Swadeshism which is but another name for Patriotism must step in to help the struggling various kinds of indigenous articles which are now coming into existence. I appeal to every patriotic son and daughter of India to come forward and take a determined vow to use none but Swadeshi articles even if they happen to be of inferior quality or coarser texture. If you would only extend to them your patronage they will by and by improve in quality but do not for Heaven's sake strangle them at their birth of infancy. I would even go a step further and declare that he who knowingly uses a "Bideshi" article in preference to a "Swadeshi" one is guilty of high treason against his motherland.

CIVILIAN'S STRANGE PRANKS.

—:o:—

His Hatred Of Gandhi Cap.

CAP SNATCHED AWAY AND WEARER FINED

Mr. Balkrishna Kashinath Karve, of Karanjgaon, (Dt. Poona), writes under date January 24:—

I am sending the following as a piece of sample of the strange conduct of the District Deputy Collector, Western Division, Poona, a European I.C.S., Officer.

I was summoned to Ghode 58 miles off from my place, under Land Revenue Code 189 to make certain statements in Government matter on 21st of January 1931 at 12 o'clock. I presented myself before 12 After half an hour I was called to the presence of the Court which was held in the Inspection Bungalow. As soon as I entered and stood before the Magistrate the very first order I was given was "to go out, keep my white khadi cap outside and then present myself'. I asked the reason of the order and I was told that Gandhi cap was not allowed in this particular Court. I tried to argue that even the High Courts do not take objection to these caps, so this Court need not be so particular about it. Instead of considering it I was forced outside the Court and was given a verbal injunction not to leave the Court precincts up till 5 which was afterwards corrected and made 7 o'clock instead of 5 o'clock.

MADE TO STAND IN THE SUN.

Outside the Court I sat down under a tree and in order to pass away time I took a book out of my bag and began reading But before 15 minutes were passed, I was ordered not to read. I had no need to obey such an order as there were no Court proceedings going on and moreover I was outside the Court. So not minding the order I continued to read. I was again ordered to stop reading and I refused.

Upon this I was given an order to stand in the sun just in front of the Bungalow. Thinking that the proceedings were to begin. I stood in the sun (it was nearing 1 o'clock). I waited for nearly 7 minutes, but finding that there was no chance of beginning, I went back some 10 paces and sat down again, taking my book for reading. Again I was asked to stop, but I told him that the best way to make me obey this illegal order was to take charge of my bag and the book.

MAGISTRATE'S INSISTENCE.

But the Magistrate refused to do this saying that he was not appointed to take charge of bags and books. He again asked me to stand. I stood up waited for a couple of minutes and again began reading while standing. But I was again ordered not to read. I refused to obey this, upon which my book and bag were taken from me. I requested that a Panchnama of the contents of the bag be made but it was not done.

At this stage I refused unnecessarily to stand in the sun and went back some paces and sat down. The Magistrate ordered a policeman to make me stand and he with the help of a peon puiled me up; but as soon as I was left I went back and sat down and this was repeated at intervals no less than 4 times.

DRAGGED BY THE POLICE.

Seeing that I did not stand of my own accord I was ordered to go to the back side of the bungalow. I went and stood for 6 minutes and then sat in the shade. I was dragged by the police and the peon like a dead body under the direct supervision of the District Deputy Collector and was made to stand. But I again came back and sat down, this was repeated for 10 times at least and then another act began.

WORD TO WIFE.

I was ordered to stand in the shade and in the meanwhile I heard the Magistrate say to a woman (I learn she is his wife) who was nearly all the while inside the Court room "I will fine him Rs. 5." When I stood up a couple of paces off the verandah whence I could be seen by the Magistrate, I was sworn in, and the first order I was given was to take off my cap. I refused and then I was fined Rs. 5 for disobedience. After that I was asked to come and stand in front of the Magistrate.

GANDHI CAP SNATCHED AWAY.

While I was entering the door I was held captive by a police and a peon each one caught hold of one of my hands and a third peon was ordered to take off my cap. Without cap on I was made to stand before the Magistrate and my statement began.

The questions to me were concerning a meeting I had addressed at Kusawali in Maval Taluka in Poona District, where I had asked people to make a petition to the Government in the matter of Land Revenue. Our request was that 50 per cent. should only be collected and the remainder should be forgone. There was complete absence of the allusion to the present and past Congress Movements.

FINED AGAIN.

I was questioned as to my connection with Congress: if I felt sympathy for Congress; about khadi propaganda; how many times I had undergone imprisonment; and then I was, asked what I intended do hereafter.

When I was asked why I wore khadi I had to answer that this was an economic question and that we could not remain without clothing. He took offence and ordered me to look straight at him and thinking that I did not do so he fined me Rs. 5 more. I was again asked some irrelevant questions about my obstinacy in not taking off my cap and than I was asked to go out; my cap was given and I put it on.

After 15 minutes I was again called and asked to take off my cap. I refused and it was forcibly taken off as before and made to stand without it. Now I am ordered to attend his Court at Pimpalwadi the farthest opposite extremity of his jurisdiction from my place and am threatened to be punished with weekly attendance at his touring Court I am also warned not to come to him with khadi can. I am ordered not to send. Rs. 10 fine either by post or some other method; but take it personly."

The whole procedure lasted from 11-45 to 4-45 when I was allowed to go.

INWARD AIR MAIL.

KARACHI, Feb. 1.

The inward air mail has arrived.—A. P.

Lahore.—A house in Bazar Shishamotian was raided on Saturday and it is alleged that the police found there material for manufacturing bombs. Four men were arrested.—A. P.

February 1.—Sir Malcolm Hailey is making progress.—Reuter.

INDIAN AMBULANCE SOCIETY

—:o:—

In reply to many enquiries as to the eligibility and fees for membership of the Indian Ambulance Society, the following statement is published by the authorities for general information:—

All persons of either, sex over the age of 18, resident in India and Burma, are eligible, on payment of an annual prescribed subscription as Members, Associates, Life-Members, Patrons and Vice-Patrons. Gifts, Donations etc, in cash and kind from sympathisers will be welcome and gratefully acknowledged. There is no age-limit, so far as the instruction of juniors in First-Aid, Ambulance, etc., is concerned. Juniors under 18 can join the Society's Cadet Corps, Ladies can join Nursing Corps and Adults the Ambulance Corps. Certificates will be granted to successful students in different subjects. The Society recognises no distinction of race, class, creed, age or sex, but welcomes all who wish to render service in the cause of suffering humanity.

Copies of the constitution, rules and regulations will be supplied when printed. The new address of the Society is, Blavatsky Lodge French Bridge. Chowpatty, Bombay, where all communications for the Organising Secretary should be addressed.

Those desiring to join the Society as Members or Workers and those desiring to open new centres for the objects of the Society should also please address as above.

BRUTAL TREATMENT WORSENS POLITICAL SITUATION

—:o:—

Severe, High-Handed And Unjustified Police Attacks

MODERATES PROTEST AGAINST CONTINUANCE OF A "FUTILE AND MISCHIEVOUS" POLICY

MADRAS, Jan. 31.

An influentially signed telegram has been despatched to the Premier, Mr. W. Benn and Lord Irwin expressing the opinion that the recent police assault on Congress workers in Madras was severe, high-handed and unjustified. The telegram adds: "This and similar daily incidents of brutal treatment here and elsewhere are producing atmosphere unfavourable to calm consideration of the great problems facing the country and are calculated to nullify the effects not only of the labours of the Round Table Conference but also of the intentions of sincere statesmen like the Premier, Lord Sankey and Mr. W. Benn.

COUNCIL'S EXASPERATION.

Exasperation was already seen in the Legislative Council, in which the police action was condemned by large majority twice this week. We feel it our duty to lodge an emphatic protest against the continuance of a policy so futile and mischievous."

MODERATE SIGNATORIES.

The signatories include Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Mr. G. A. Natesan, Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar, Opposition leader in the Legislative Assembly, Dr. Subbarayan, ex-Chief Minister, Madras Government, Mr. Ramchandra Iyer, President of the Bar Association, and Mr. Venkatrama Sastri, ex-Advocate General, —A. P.

FIND OUT THE GUILTY AND PUNISH THEM.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

Resolutions condemning the police action, in connection with the Independence Day Celebrations on the Maidan last Monday, when Sjt. Subas Chandra Bose was taken into custody, were adopted at a meeting in Town Hall this evening, Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, M. L. C., presiding.

PUNISH THE CRIMINALS.

The meeting asked the Government to punish those responsible for lathi charges and expressed the opinion that the prohibitory order amounted to denial of the elementary rights of citizenship.

It was added that the action of the Commissioner and the conduct of the Calcutta police had had the effect of destroying to a large extent the favourable atmosphere created by the pronouncements of the Premier and the Viceroy.

INNOCENT GOVERNOR!

Mr. Chatterjee, in the course of his speech, said that the Governor did not authorise and could not have authorised the lathi charge and as Mr. Bose's lawyer, he would ask Sir Stanley Jackson to search out the persons responsible for the maidan incident and to release Mr. Bose and others arrested.—A. P.

SETALVAD'S REMEDY FOR SECURING A CALM ATMOSPHERE.

Release All Politicals And Stop Repression.

Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, Delegate to the Round Table Conference who returned to Bombay on last Friday in a statement to the Press on the present political situation in the country says: "I am very glad, while on board the s.s. "Narkunda" to learn the news of the release of Mr. Gandhi and other Congress Leaders, so as to create a favourite atmosphere for a dispassionate consideration of the results achieved at the Round Table Conference. After coming here and studying the present situation, it is obvious to me that the action of the Government to secure a calm atmosphere is inadequate. I am convinced that the conditions necessary for a proper appreciation and consideration of the general outlaws of the Indian Constitution that emerged at the Conference can only be created by carrying the spirit of conciliation to its full measure.

RELEASE ALL POLITICALS.

The mere release of the leaders of the Civil Disobedience Movement is not enough. It is essential, that all the political prisoners not guilty of offence and who are imprisoned now by the thousands should be immediately released. Such an action on the part of the Government will I am sure, evoke a corresponding feeling of conciliation.

REPRESSION MUST STOP.

But even the release of all such political prisoners will not meet the requirements of the situation. All prosecutions and the infliction of sentences on people for offences already committed, should immediately cease. Further all repressive measures, like the dispersing by lathi charge of meetings, processions and Flag Salutation ceremonies of a non-violent character, should be abandoned. The wide and rather strange use, that is at present made of the two clauses of section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act should also be stopped.

A WORD TO CONGRESSMEN.

While I am convinced that it is incumbant on the part of Government to offer complete conciliation, in the manner I have suggested above, I think it is equally incumbant on the part of the Congress people and their organisations, for the time being at any rate, to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement and suspend their operations.

I am not suggesting that the Swadeshi propaganda should be abandoned; but some of the present aggressive methods pursued for securing that end should cease.

CONVINCED OF BRITAIN'S SINCERITY.

I feel it my duty, to assure my countrymen, with all the emphasis that I can command, that our contact with the British Statesmen at the Conference and especially His Majesty's Government in the Party which it represents, has convinced us of their complete sincerity and earnestness of purpose to meet the claims of India to be a Self-Governing Dominion with full and equal status within the Empire. The principle of full Provincial Autonomy in all Subjects including Law and Order and the responsibility of the Central Government to the Central Legislature is accepted. Certain Reservations and Adjustments regarding certain subjects have been indicated; but it must be borne in mind that these reservations and adjustments are only for the period of transition.

APPEAL TO CONGRESSMEN.

The next stage in the negotiations therefore will now be most important and decicive. It is at the stage when the application of the general principles to the various parts of the whole structure of the Constitution comes to be considered that the greatest vigilance will be required on our part to see that the general principles are not in any manner whitled down but are made really effective so as to secure full control of our affairs into our hands and that the reservations and adjustments for the transitional period are strictly confined both in enunciation and execution to the necessary limits. It is apparent therefore to me that it is the patriotic duty of the Congress Party to take their right and effective share in the further stages of these negotiations.

ASSEMBLY LACKS STRONG LEADER

—:o:—

No Substitute For Malaviya

RANGACHARI IS WITHOUT FIRMNESS

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

The first impressions of this fourth Legislative Assembly, which has just found its footing after a fortnight of preliminaries, provoke a reference, though brief, to the personalities that have emerged in this new Assembly. Government benches remain practically unchanged except for the very wise decision of Government to relieve Sir James Crerar of the cares of leadership of the House and entrust it to Sir George Rainy whose sweet reasonableness fits him better than any other on the Treasury benches to lead the House. Sir George Schuster gives one the impression of feeling like fish out of water; perhaps he is worried by his Budget prospects and will probably soon settle down to the new Assembly's atmosphere. Sir Fazli Hussain is welcome to the lower House, but from the point of view of Parliamentary gifts he is a dark horse for this House; while Sir Joseph Bhore whom he has replaced had proved his worth under the most exacting conditions of the two previous Assemblies. Official backbenchers hardly have a forceful personality, and there are no successors to Mr. Donovan and Mr Cosgrave. Nominated non-officials who sit on Government side of the House are as a 'bloc' poor in the absence of men like Mr. Joshi, Colonel Gidney, Sir Abul Qayum; but Mr. K. C. Roy and Reverend Chatterjee who have always held their own against oratory or debating talents in any other part of the House continue to discharge their duties as of old. But for the moment in their nominated non-official ranks; they constitute an exception rather than rule.

SOLID EUROPEAN GROUP.

Tht European group sits as solid and disciplined as it has ever done before; but it is certainly poorer in calibre than its predecessors. However, Sir Hugh Cocke may count on the loyal support of his group, though in debating talent his side may hardly compete for the first prizes. The Central Muslim Party has luckily gone out of the Assembly politics; but its benches continue to be occupied by its old members led by Mian Shah Nawaz and Dr. Suhrawardy for the moment. Among them Mr. Kairuddin is functioning more than the others. The Independent Party benches are fairly full but though one misses the stalwart figures of Mr. Jinnah and Sir Purshottamdas, their substitutes Sir Abdur Rahim and Mr Yakub feel less important. Each one of them claims credit of having once filled an important office. Mr. Yakub has reverted to his critical role, while Sir Abdur Rahim is marking time and seems hardly to find any flock which he might shepherd, or in which he might find a common shelter.

A CURIOUS COMBINATION.

This group, if well guided and led, may soon outstrip the now more numerous Nationalist Party, but will Mr. Jinnah encourage the large Hindu following, and will he like to sit as Opposition leader and give up his more suitable and weighty roll of the holder of the lobby balance. The Nationalist Party which un-officially is functioning now as Opposition is a curious combination. It has no striking personality and the representation of the U. P., Punjab and Bombay is particularly poor. Mr. Rangacheriar has brains and skill in argument; but no firmness nor gift of leadership and quick decision. Sir Harisingh Gour need hardly be counted seriously, as he rarely creates loyalty among his followers. Mr. Shanmukham Chetty's unexpected promotion has developed in him a tendency to overestimate his functions and capacity, and he may soon have a bad fall; but that his gift of speech will always command the ear of the House is without question. Mr. B. Das remains a sincere flag-bearer of the old Nationalist Party's creed; but it can hardly function rightly without a competent leader to advise him how and where to whip. The roll filled by Lala Lajpat Rai and Diwan Chamanlal one as statesman and the other as capable debator.

The star speakership claimed by Mr. Jayakar and the reverence commanded by Pandit Malaviya remain without substitute. The Punjab has, however, sent in two types of Muslim members. Mehdi Talib and Pariehi are entirely in official hands, and very poor substitutes for Ghazanfar Ali and Abdul Haye. They are pleased when Government votes get them elected for Haj Committee and in return at the bidding of Government they go to the lobby. As for Hindu members Mr. B. R. Puri has taken the line of Nationalist politics, while Jagannath Agarwala has cautiously confined his intervention to legal matters, but both have been treated generously by the Nationalist Party.

NO SHINING LIGHTS FROM BOMBAY!

Bombay has hardly any bright spot to shine with the exception of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah who retains the Chair for Bombay. He is anxious to be a man of peace, but hardly reflects the younger blood or the growing traditions of the House. Perhaps as a Stop-Gap, till the new constitution comes into being, he is a tolerable selection. On the whole, however, the House is not without its merit and in all critical divisions its instinct may assert itself against official and semi-official influences and pressure.

THE AGE OF NOISE

—:o:—

Mr. Aldous Huxley On Its Spectacular Progress

Mr. Aldous Huxley, in a preface to Mr. Alderton Pink's book "A Realist Looks at Democracy," published in mail week by Ernest Benn, Ltd., says there is a law of diminishing return in happiness, education, politics, and so on, and proceeds to discuss what will happen when society can give all its members more pleasurable or educative stimuli than they can respond to.

"Ours is the noisiest age in all history. Not only is our work on the whole much noisier than the labour of past ages, our leisure is also noisier—noisier in the aggregate, because there is more leisure now than in the past; and noisier in detail and at any given moment, because our noise-making instruments are so much more numerous and efficient than the crude gongs and cymbals and bullroarers of the past. It is literally possible for noise to be so loud that one cannot hear oneself think.

"Now the end and aim of all amusement is to kill thought; therefore noise is an essential part of amusement. And the more leisure men have and, consequently the greater their need of thought-preventing amusement, the more noise will have to be made. The progress of noise during the last fifteen years has been spectacular. The wireless and the gramophone have introduced the sonorous equivalent of a boiler factory into every home. But, however, willing the jazz-loving spirit, the flesh is weak. A point is reached after which noise gives diminishing returns in thought-killing pleasure and produces instead disturbing pathological symptoms.

In the future the critical point for noise tolerance, as for alcohol tolerance, will have to be pushed forward. Man the athlete, the aesthete, and the amorist and many others will have to be bred up to a hitherto unsuspected pitch of perfection "in order that the law of diminishing returns may not start functioning too early and so render absolutely infernal that paradise of leisure and pleasure into which the progress of mechanical invention is presumably going to lead us."

"DEPRESSING BECAUSE TRUTHFUL"

Mr. Huxley describes Mr. Pink's book as rather depressing because truthful. Mr. Pink certainly finds the outlook black, and he shakes head over the past, the present, and the future in his onslaught on our traditions and ideals. Here are some of Mr. Pink's points:—

A generation is growing up whose outlook is generally amoral, often frankly hedonistic, and in the main uninfluenced by religious sentiment.

In their world-wide competition for raw materials and markets the great industries may at any time provoke international conflicts.

In the art of government we are nearly at a standstill.

In matters concerning the public weal we allow the potboy, the company promoter, the draper's assistant, and the jobbing gardener to keep a tight hold on the specialist in social and political affairs.

Higher education should be reserved for those of real intelligence. In spite of everything we can do the majority of children will grow up into quite commonplace persons dominated by herd emotions.

It seems to me that sooner or later the community will be forced to assume partial or total control of the press, the kinema, the advertising business, and, in fact, any organisation that trades in mass suggestion.

The Lord Chamberlain might usefully introduce the innovation of banning plays on the ground of their pernicious silliness.

Unless clear purpose and effective control can replace the present hand-to-mouth opportunism of world politics our civilisation will meet disaster in no long time from now. There is everylikelihood that a monstrous collision of nations will cause sudden and complete catastrophe.

WASTE OF RS. 1,89,304 IN CORPORATION.

—:o:—

The following are extracts from the speech on the Budget delivered by Mr. I. S. Patel in the Municipal Corporation:—

At the outset I would like to inform you, Mr. president that I am appsed to any taxation which step I take after great consideration. The taxable capacity of the rate payers has reached its maximum. The incidence of taxation has increased from Rs. 20/13/4 to Rs. 21/5/5 per head in this year In the year 1865 it was Rs. 2/9/6 in 1913-14 Rs. 11/8/5 in 1922-23 Rs. 20/2/4 at 11 per cent house rate. House tax was first introduced in the year 1865 at consolidated rate until the year 1881 when the police rate at 8 per cent was introduced.

The year 1929-30 was not a prosperity year compared to the year 1924-25 when the prices of property had gone down and there was not so much trade depression. The year 1024-25 was the last of the boom period after the great war was over. Still the rateable value was less by Rs. 1,86,92,828 than the year 1929-30. We have increased the rateable value irrespective of the fact whether the income of the properties has correspondingly gone up or not.

Nearly 75 per cent of the properties are under burden of debt by way of mortgage charges. Many landlords find it difficult to pay the Municipal tayes and many widows have to resort to the only income from rent of properties for their maintainance. Also any burden thrown on the landlords will have to be ultimately suffered by the tenants.

This is temporary phase and the whole world is suffering from trade depression and the corporation cannot be any exception to that. The deficit in the budget is aggravated by the Government exchange policy and 18 pence ratio and the fall in the raw materials including cotton.

The yearly income of an Indian is computed to be Rs. 44/- and on average we claim 50 per cent by wty of Municipal taxes.

Water tax of the Municipality to my mind, can be compared to the salt tax of the Government of India. It is nature's gift and we must supply it free of charge for human consumption when our finance permit us to do so. It should not be at least raised this year when rate payers want protection from us in these hard times.

ROUND TABLE CONCLUSIONS

—:o:—

(Continued From Page 6.)

cause of the country for showy careers.

The most important essential for the success of the new conference is that it should not consist merely of the invitees of the Government. The different political organisations in the country should be asked to send up representatives with full powers. Or the political prisoners should be set free, the present councils dissolved, new elections held and the representatives thus chosen given the right to select the members of the new Round Table Conference, special interests and communities also being accorded the same privilege on the same basis. Only the Depressed Classes will have to be given nominated representatives. All the rest of the British Indian delegation including Europeans, Businessmen etc., must enter by election. The Princes will, of course, send their delegates. But the British Indian members should have a representative character. If that is done there is hope of a satisfactory settlement being reached on most of these questions.

INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER AT HAMBURG.

—:o:—

London, Jan. 31.

S. N. Gupta, I. C. S., who has been appointed Indian Trade Commissioner at Hamburg, opens his office on March 1 at 9, Neuer Jungfernstieg, Hamburg.—Reuter.

LONDON RUBBER.

—:o:—

London, Jan. 31.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb., Spot . Sellers 4d.

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 31.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63½ lb., Cargoes, Sellers, Jan./Feb. 20/-.

Barletta Russo, per 63½ lb., Cargoes, Quoted Jan./Feb. 20/-.

Wheat South Australian Parcels, Buyers Jan./Feb. 21/-.

Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels, Nominal, Feb./Mar. 27/6.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

—:o:—

London, Jan. 31.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Standard, No. 25.

Java Sugar, C. & F. Calcutta Jan./Mar. cwt., Sellers 7/9-3/4.

Java Sugar, C. & F. Bombay, Jan./Mar. cwt., Sellers, 7/10-1/4.

Java Sugar, C. & F. Karachi, cwt., Jan./Mar. Sellers 7/10-1/4.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 31.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 6-3/4.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

—:o:—

GENERAL RISE IN VALUES.

Shorts Covering.

Bombay, January 31.

The share market opened at about unchanged rates and prices advanced on short covering The political situation is expected to improve and there are some confident buyers. This change in the sentiment is checking offerings and in the absence of sellers prices are showing hardening tendency. Sentiment plays always an important path and it is unsafe to oppose the general trend of prices particularly at present when low levels are recorded. Of course improvement is more or less a problematic state but sellers are cautious. Under such a state when mill industry is passing through a satisfactory period occasional spurts are quite likely. But stringency of money will mostly induce selling on buldges. The whole situation seems like a scalping market with rapid changes in prices.

MILLS.

Bombay, Jan. 31.	
100 Ahm. Advance	3-0-0
50 Apollo	3-12
10 Bom. Cotton P.	130
250 Bombay Cotton	664-4
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	261-4
500 Central India P.	443-12
100 Central India	368-12
100 Colaba	10[illegible]-2
100 Coorla	147-8
100 Crescent	73-8
250 Currim	62-8
250 David	110
250 Dawn	510
200 E. D. Sassoon	50
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-7-0
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	5-12
250 Fazulbhoy	350
100 Finlay	77-0
1000 Framji Petit	170
100 Gokak	126-4
1000 Hindustan	1,405
100 Indore Malwa	342-8
100 Jamshed Pref	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	11-4
100 Khatau	102-8
100 Kohinoor	143-12
250 Laxmi	932-8
100 Madhowji	30
250 Madras United	275
1000 Maneckji Petit	738/12
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	354-6
50 Mysore	102-8
200 New Great P.	125-0
200 New Great	167
100 New City	60
250 Pabani	120-0
250 Pearl	233-12
100 Phoenix	292-8
10 Premier	1-0-0
100 Shapurji	5-12
1000 Sholapur	1410
250 Simplex	69-6
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	286-4
25 Tata P.	14
25 Tata	30
500 Vishnu P.	567-8
500 Vishnu	1380
1000 Western	690

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	71
50-25 Central	14-12
£10- 5 Eastern	74
500 Imperial	1,145
500-125 Imperial Contr.	286-4
100-50 India	86-8
5 Union	3-3-3

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	13-6
70 Gwalior	66/8
250 Indian	190-10
100 Katni 1st P.	102
100 Katni 2nd P.	104-8
40 Katni Dr.	555-0
100 Katni	151-4
100 Punjab P.	9-8
10 Punjab	8-10
100 Shahabad	146-4

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	8-2
15 Jupiter	7-8
New India	16
200,100 Oriental	1,500
10 Vulcan	5-8-0

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	120
1000 Andhra Val. P.	946-4
100 Andhra Val.	610
50 Bom. Tram P.	65-12
50 Bombay Tram	120-10
100 Tata Hydro P.	105-0
100 Tata Hydro	109-1
1000 Tata Hydro	1050
1000 Tata Power	425

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	80[illegible]-4
100 Amritsar Patit	118
100 Central Provin.	87-8
100 Dho. Barramati	91-8
100 Guzrat	66-0
90 Mandra Bhon	66
500 Tapti Valley	671-4

MINING

10 Central India	0-12-0
10 Shivrajpur	12-14
150 Tata Steel I. P.	120
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	51-8
30 Tata Steel D.	280-0
70 Tata Steel	28-8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	161-4
80 Bom. Uganda	16-0
250 Bom. Steam P.	198-12
250 Bom. Steam	167-8
50 Bom. Telephone	43-8
85 Brit. B. Petrol	3-0-0
125 Bombay Burma Old	480-10
50 Bombay Burma New	170
100 Ind. Bleaching	108-2
15 Scindia	6-11

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

B. C. Rate T T 1|5 23|32.

B. C. Rate D D 1|5 3|4.

LONDON—

Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 Jany. 14 Feby.

Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32.

Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 Feby.

Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32 Early Feby.

Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32

Banks Bhying 3 Mos 1/5 15/16 February.

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 29/32 March.

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 29/32

NEW YORK—

B. C. Rate T T 279 1|4.

Banks Selling T T 273 3/4

Banks Buying T T 277 3/4

PARIS—

Banks Selling D D 914.

Banks Buying D D 922.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN—

Banks Selling T T 137 1/2.

Banks Buying 60 Days 135.

HONGKONG—

Banks Selling D D 67 7/8

SHANGHAI—

Banks Selling D D 83 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Banks Selling D D 156 7|8.

JAVA—

Banks Selling D D 89 3|8.

CROSS RATE.

New York/London 4.85 5/8 30th inst.

Shanghai—London 1/3 5/16 31st inst.

Japan—London 2/0 13/32 30th inst.

London—Paris 123.90 30th inst.

London—Belgium 34.82 30th inst.

London—Switzerland 25.12 30th inst.

London—Italy 92.75 30th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £4-4-11 1/2 29th inst. £4-4-11 1/2 30th inst.

Silver London Ready 13 13/16 29th inst. 13 9/16 30th inst.

Silver London Forward 13 9/16 29th inst. 13 3/8 30th inst.

Silver New York Ready 29 1/4 29th inst. 29 30th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 2 7/16 per cent. 29th inst. 2 15/32 per cent 30th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 2 5/8 per cent. 29th inst. 2 21/32 per cent. 30th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.

Money:—

Inter Bank Call 6 1/2 per cent.

3 mos. 5 1/2 per cent.

6 mos. 5 per cent.

12 mos. 4 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, January 31.

Castorseeds May deliverly opening Rs. 29|10; lowest Rs. 29; closing Rs. 29|3; clearing Rs. 29|3; clearing Rs. 29|4.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 27|10; Highest Rs. 27|116; Lowest Rs. 27|4; Closing Rs. 27|8; clearing Rs. 27|8; clearing Rs. 27|8.

—:o:—

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, January 31.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	21	5	0
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	5	3
Mint Gold 2nd Settlement	21	7	3
Silver Ready	41	7	0
Silver 1st Settlement	40	11	0
Silver 2nd Settlement	39	12	0

—:o:—

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, January 31.

Khandeish	4,142 bales.
Central India	2,844 bales.
Barsi-Nugger	4,282 bales.
Hyderabad-Gaorani	2,603 bales
Berar	6,061 bales.
Central Provinces	3,395 oales.
Dhollera	862 bales.
Rajputana	202 bales.
Sind-Punjab	182 bales.
Cotton	24,573 bales.
Wheat	1,332 Cwts.
Linseed	740 Cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,19[illegible]
Gingellyseeds	1,933 Cwts.
Groundnuts	25,946 Cwts.
Castorseeds	6,769 Cwts.
Rice	1,262 Cwts.
Myrabollams	7,000 Cwts.
Cottonseeds	21,836 Cwts.
Gram	3,500 Cwts.
Joowar	180 Cwts.
Maize	1,090 Cwts.
Barley	794 Cwts.
Bajree	2,992 Cwts.
Coal	2,208 Tons.

GOLDEN SPARROW CIGARETTES

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By Chinese Labour an Capital

From FINEST TOBACCO AND PURE RICE PAPER

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(AFTER USE.)

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Sole Agents :—

P. MUNCHERJI & Co.,

10, Hamam Street, BOMBAY 1.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 31

To-day's Closing.

March	10.36
May	10.64
July	10.88
October	11.15
December	11.36

NEW ORLEANS COTON.

New York, Jan. 31.

March	10.39
May	10.64
Middling Spot	10.16

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 31.

Day's Receipts at all S. U. Ports	20,000 Bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britam	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent.	2,000 Bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 31.

Opening Closing.

January	5.53	
February		5.55
March	5.53	5.59
April		5.63
May	5.67	5.68
June		5.73
July	5.73	5.78
August		5.81
September		5.84
October	5.87	5.87
November		5.91
December		5.95
January 1932		5.97
Middling Spot		5.69

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 31.

To-day's Sales.

Sales at Liverpool	4,000 Bales.
Sales for Export	100 Bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

IDNIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 31.

To-day's Closing.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.34
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.54
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.74
Oomra, Good	3.69
Oomra, Fully Good	3.89
Oomra Fine	4.09
Bengal, Good	3.44
Bengal, Fully Good	3.59
Benga:, Fine	3.74
Scinde, Fully Good	3.59
Scinde, Fine	3.74
Scinde, Superfine	3.89

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 31.

January	...
March	8.40
May	8.52
July	8.67
September	8.82
October	8.94
November	8.96
January	9.10
Sakellaridis F. G. F. Spot	8.95

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 31.

Silver: A little American selling. Poor support.

	To-day's Price
Spot	13-3/8
Forward	13-1/4

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan. 31.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4:4:11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 31.

	To-day's Rate.
Interest day to day Loans	2 per cent.
Interest 1 Days' Market Loans	2 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 Months	2-15/32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 Months	2-21/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months	3-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 Months	3-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 31.

T. T. London on Berlin 20.43-1/4

T. T. London on Amsterdam 12.08-1/4

T. T. London on Brussels 34.83

T. T. London on Madrid 47.53

T. T. London on Milan 92.70

T. T. London on Paris 123.90

T. T. London on Prague 164.10

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Jan. 31.

To-day's Price:—

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton. Sellers Jan./Feb. £4/5/0.

Castorseed, Bombay, Sellers February £11/2/6.

Rapeseed, Toria. Sellers, Jan./Feb. £11/0/0.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 31.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Nominal, Jan./Feb. £11/12/6.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Nominal, Apl./May £10/0/0.

Linseed, La Plata C. I. F., ton, Sellers, Jan./Feb. £8/5/0.

Linseed, Bombay ton, Nominal, Jan./Feb. £12/2/6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 31.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt., Sellers, Feb./Apl. 16/7-1/2.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt., Sellers, May./Aug. 16/10-1/2.

Holbrook's Sauce

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HOLBROOK'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

AND

PURE MALT VINEGAR

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Amrut Pharmacy

Laboratory, Nagpur

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1 Pill taken 2 hours before supper restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for three days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If 2 bottles are taken continuously sure to remove IMPOTENCY.

1 Bottle of 20 Pills: Rupees TWO.

Hon. Col. D. Dawes Pelley, Bart., B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph.D., B.M.S., Principal "Eclecti" Medical College MADRAS, writes:—"BEEJ BUND" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all sorts of impotency.

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8, Byragimatam Street, MADRAS.

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WILL THE SALT DUTY BE ABOLISHED AFTER ALL?

A Historical Survey Of Problem.

Sir George Schuster's statement in the Assembly, that a Committee of ten M. L. A.'s would consider, among their other things the question of the abolition of salt duty, has raised fresh hopes that the popular demand of the last 50 years may after all be conceded. The following contribution deals with the history of the question.

(CONTRIBUTED).

At the instance of Sir George Schuster, the Legislative Assembly has recently sanctioned the appointment of a committee of ten members to consider the Tariff Board report on the salt industry as also the report of the Sir Chunilal Mehta Committee.

Speaking on the motion, Sir George Schuster informed the house that the price of salt had gone down considerably and imported salt was now selling at Rs. 40 per hundred maunds at Calcutta and producers at Karachi and Okha had asked the Government of India to come to their rescue either by a protective duty of four annas or a rebate of the same amount. Failing these they urged Government to buy their stock of salt.

He said that in order to accept any of the suggestion they had to come before the Assembly for sanction and they, therefore had decided to ask the House to set up a Committee to consider whether it would be more economical for the country to leave the production of salt to people living on the sea coast or to entrust it to a few industrial concerns at Aden, Karachi, and Okha. The question of total abolition of salt duty should also be considered by the Committee though under the present conditions of the finance of the country, he would not advocate total abolition.

Now that the question is on the anvil, it may not be without interest to recall the history of the salt duty. The following are relevent extracts from some published literature on the subject. writes Mr. R. J. Tungekar, a Salt merchant of Uran

SALT MONOPOLY

Shortly after getting a foothold in Bengal the East India Company acquired the monopoly of the supply of salt in that Province.

From 1793 the proceeds of salt monopoly formed one of the sources of public revenue. But there was no uniform rate even in the different British Provinces. It varied from Rs. 2|8|- per md. of 82 lbs. in Bengal to annas 12 in Bombay. Consequently, there was much difference in prices. The agencies for the supply of salt were also different in different Provinces. In Bengal the Company Agents manufactured salt. In Bombay and Madras private manufacturers prepared and sold it after paying the tax.

In 1878 the salt tax was equalised and a uniform rate of Rs. 2|8|0 per maund of 82 lbs. was fixed upon. It was reduced to Rs. 2 per maund in 1882 and remained at that figure till 1888 when it was again enhanced to Rs. 2|8|- in India; in Burma the enhancement was from annas 3 to Re. 1. From 1888 to 1903 there was no variation. During the period of four years from 1903 to 1906 mainly through the efforts of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale it was lowered by successive stages to Re. 1 per maund.

1,600 PER CENT. DUTY.

In 1906 the level of duty was about 1,600 per cent. of the cost price and the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale pleaded for a reduction to Re. 1 per maund to make it uniform with what it was in Burma. War finance switched up the salt duty. The abnormal rise of the price of salt during the war and the measures adopted to lawer it are all fresh in the memory of the readers of this paper. So no reference is made to them. The rejection of the Finance Bill and the Salt Demand, the certification by the Viceroy and its condemnation even by the sober Liberals are well-known episodes and need not be dilated upon in detail.

In March 1922 Sir Malcolm Hailey pleaded for Rs. 2|8|- per maund and for necessary amendment in the Act. The argument advanced by Sir Malcolm was that under the old statute the Executive had the power to enhance the salt duty upto Rs. 3. His Bill limited this power to Rs. 2|8|- only Mr. N. M. Joshi urged the sustitution of Rs. 1|4|- for Rs. 2|8|- and his motion was carried. In March 1923 the Viceroy had to certify the salt tax as the Assembly did not pass the Government measure to raise it to Rs. 2|8|-. Even the wise and valued counsel of sober-minded and trusted leaders like Mr. Srinivas Sastri proved ineffective.

In 1924 that Finance Member said that if he were to reduce the salt tax to Rs. 1|4|- there would be an initial deficiency of 2.16 crores in 1925-26 and, secondly the Provincial contributions would remain unredressed. The recommendation of the Government was that out of the surplus of Rs. 3.36 crores a sum of Rs. 1.82 crores was to be applied to reducing the salt duty from Rs 2|8|- to Rs. 2|- and that a sum of Rs. 1.5 crores be applied to the reduction of the Provincial contributions. The ommission of the Salt Demand was moved by Mr. Doraiswami Aiyangar and carried by a majority of 62 against 53. But the rejected and recommended finance Bill was passed by the Council of State.

In March 1925 Mr. Ram Aiyangar's motion to reduce the salt duty from Rs. 1|4|- to Re. 1 was carried in the Assembly. But the Council of State voted for the maintenance of this tax at Rs. 1|4|-. On 21st March the Assembly carried the amendment made by the Council of State for maintaining the duty at Rs. 1|4|-.

In 1926 an effort was made to reduce the salt tax without success.

In 1927 amendments to reduce the salt duty from Rs. 1|4|- to annas 8, annas 10, annas 12, and Re. 1 were moved. Mr. D. Aiyangar supported his motion for reduction to annas 8 on the ground that the surplus of 5-1|2 crores was equal to the net revenue of the salt tax. It was carried.

UNJUST AND INEQUITABLE

Public opinion has been praying to be relieved from this tax for the last 50 years and more and on some of the following main grounds.

A necessary article of food like salt should not be subjected to any tax. Against the accepted principles of political economy and canons of sound finance the Government of India has been persistently continuing to levy this tax.

The salt tax is unequally and inequitably distributed. It does not fall on all in just, equal and equitable proportion to their ability to pay. The tax is glaringly unfair in its incidence. A merchant prince, a wealthy zamindar and a leading barrister or a lawyer and a half-starved peasant or cooly is made to pay the same amount of tax. A few annas more per maund matters little to a rich man, but to the millions of men who have to be content with one meal a day it means starvation. The poorer the man the heavier the burden.

BARBAROUS IMPOST.

The upper and the middle classes do not increase or decrease their consumption of salt because the tax is lowered or raised. It is the poorer classes that eat more salt when it becomes cheap and less when it is dear. "What a terrible privation must an increase of such a hateful and barbarous impost mean to these humble classes"?

The duty on salt was enhanced from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2|8|- per maund of 82-1|2 lbs. in 1888 in India; and to Re. 1 from annas 3 in Burma and remained at that level till 1894-95. Comparing the figures of consumption during the period of six years from 1882 to 1887 when the duty was at Rs. 2 per maund with the figures of consumption during the period of eight years from 1887 to 1895 we find that there was a fall in the consumption during the later period of 1887 to 1895 of 26 lakhs of maunds.

According to the irrefutable calculation of Rao Bahadur G. V. Joshi 40 millions were the half-starved section of the population ("going through life on insufficient food") and there were 40 millions more who found it a hard struggle to earn enough bread. These 80 millions have reduced their salt consumption by 26 lakhs of maunds, i.e. they ate two or three lbs. less salt per capita than they used to do before this period of 8 years.

A small increase in the tax often results in high rates quite out of proportion to the duty. Retail dealers raised the price considerably more than the tax levied. The poor consumer has been mercilessly robbed.

Such a tax is levied as a last resource in times of war or other dire calamity after exhausting all other sources or Government. But the bureacratic administration is using it without any regard to incidence or character even when there were better and easier ways of acquiring revenue.

EFFECT ON PUBLIC HEALTH

Government has refused to take a lesson from the history of this tax. The lowerer the tax the larger the consumption and the larger the consumption the greater the revenue. During the period of three years from 1900 to 1903 the average consumption per year was 36 1-2 million maunds and the figure for 1908 was 43.8 millions i.e. between 1903 and 1908 there was an increase of 20 per cent because there were successive reduction in duty from 1903. The only right policy is to raise an expanding revenue on an expandi consumption under a diminishing scale of taxation and that was the advice given by the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale to the Government of India.

Salt is one of those articles which are absolutely necessary for the maintenance of health. The prevalence and spread of many disease are traced to the insufficiency of salt consumed by the masses. The consumption of salt per head was 11 lbs. in 1906 whereas the highest medical opinion lays down 20lbs. per head as a necessary standard for healthful existence.

Salt is used as manure by the agriculturists and as a necessary ingredient by the industrialists in some industries. So this tax affects better agriculture and speedy industrial expansion.

FOREIGN INDUSTRY ENCOURAGED

This tax has deleterious effects on the salt industry. It stimulates imports and exposes the indigenous industry to unfair competition. Between 1891-92 and 1901-02 (ten years) imports increased by 38 per cent. The quantity of foreign salt imported into India increased by 10 per cent. from 54,2000 tons in 1926-27 to 596000 tons in 1927-28 while the value of the shipment rose by 38 per cent from Rs. 123 lakhs to Rs. 175 lakhs. "The manufacture of salt in India is strictly under Government control and practically a Government monopoly. And the monopoly is enforced under restrictions and in a manner which has the effect of transferring about a third of the industry to the foreign manufacturers. Numerous small salt works which formerly existed on the post were suppressed and the manufacture was concentrated at a few places with a view to bringing it under effective control. The result is restricted production."

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES IN CALCUTTA

Arrests And Convictions.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

Sjt. Sachindranath Bose and five others were prosecuted before the Chief Presidency Magistrate under Section 62-A of the Calcutta Police Act (disorderly conduct) for leading a procession along Lalbazaar Police Station on the "Independence Day". The accused did not participate in the proceedings, but made statements saying that their object was not to assault police, but to lead a procession under the orders of the Congress. One accused said, "We shall go on violating the orders. In May last I was convicted and placed in 'B' class and then 'A' class. Now I want 'C' class. One accused being ill, was released on personal recognisance, while others were sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100 or in default two months' simple imprisonment.

Mr. W. Islam, the Police Magistrate of Alipur, sentenced four young men under Press Act to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment for distributing leaflets entitled "Swadhinata Divas on January 24" with out the name of the Press on the leaflets.

ARRESTS AT VILE PARLE

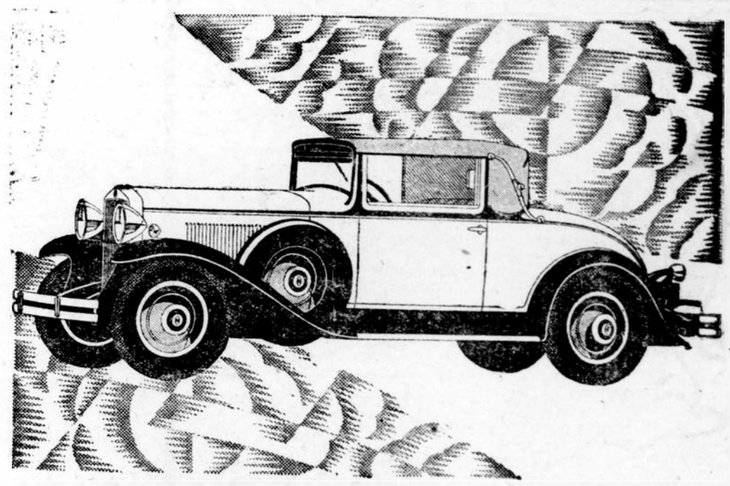
Shantveer, Kalidas and Pathare three volunteers of the Up Up-Nagar Satyagraha Chhavni were arrested at Vile Parle for effacing the census numbers and taken to the Vile Parle Police station.

A search was taken at one of the local hotels were the volunteers were supposed to be lodging. Nothing incriminating was found. They were finally taken to the Bandra lock-up. Sjt. Pathare is a lad of 12 twelve and is Vice-Captain of Vile Parle Vanar Sena. He has one previous conviction to his credit and was released a month ago.

YOUNG PATRIOTS LEAGUE WELCOMES BALIWALLA

A meeting of the young patriots was held on Thursday in Bandra to accord a hearty welcome to Mr. R. D. Baliwalla who has just come out of the jail speeches were made according a hearty welcome to Mr. Baliwalla and eulogising his service to the country for the last 10 years.

Mr. Baliwalla in reply thanked all present and stated that the terror of prison is dead and gone and there is nothing to be afraid of in the jails. He said that the so-called freedom offered by the MacDonald Government was a sham and added that real Swaraj will only come through suffering and self-sacrifice. He, therefore, appealed to his co-religionists to prepare themselves for greater sacrifices in the cause of Country.



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Cures Radically
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Without Operation
in 15 Minutes At One Sitting.
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VANAR SENA FUNDS

:o:

Mr. Godbole's Statement

Mr. M. V. Godbole, President Board of Control, School Students Union and Vanar Sena has issued the following statement: -

It has been brought to my notice that some letter regarding the organisation of the Vanar Sena have appeared in the press demanding a statement of the present position of the movement.

The Vanar Sena and School Students' Union movement has been conducted under the direction of the Board of Control since July last from the inception and Mr. A. H. Kulkarni has been officer-in-charge. The aim of the movement has always been to prepare school students for the service of Motherland. In consultation with eminent National leaders it was decided by the Board of Control to keep the movement aloof from "Aggressive politics" and so far as the Board is concerned it has never since its inception deviated from that policy. Till November last the Vanar Sena used to meet regularly on every Sunday at the Gowalia Tank Maidan where the Vanars were being taught types of drill, etc.

In the beginning the Board used to accept pressing invitations of merchants who invited the Vanars to their residence where they used to distribute sweets to them. When it was found that these invitations came in the way of our organising work, the practice was discontinued. With this, the number of Vanars began to dwindle and it ultimately came down to four hundred from about 4000. From the cloth received from some Merchants' Associations nearly four hundred Vanars were provided with dresses.

So far as the organisation of Students' Union is concerned, about fifteen Unions were established but because of the antagonism of the authorities of some school, regular work from week to week was not found possible. In all the Board organised over 75 meetings of students in various localities where the students were asked to take to Swadeshi and to respect the National Flag, etc. It has always been the policy of the Board to work in co-operation with school authorities and in many cases where a cleavage had arisen between the students and school authorities, the Board successfully intervened and brought about an emicable settlement between them. To warn students against mischievous provocation from irresponsible quarters over a lakh of pamphlets in Urdu, Marathi, Gujarati and English were freely distributed. The work of the Board went on unhindered till October twentieth, when taking into consideration the tense political atmosphere in the city, the Board decided to suspend the activities of the Vanar Sena and Students' Unions for some time.

Thus, while the Board of Control was engaged in the above activities, Mr. Batuk Desai who was then a "Trainer of the Vanar Sena" organised by the Board attempted to organise a parallel institution to meet his own ends and thus caused deterioration among the ranks of Vanars. Although he is no more connected with the Vanar Sena organised by the Board, he has not returned the Band materials and dresses lying with him inspite of repeated reminders sent to him through Mr. Meherally by Mr. Kulkarni, the Officer-in-charge.

In the meanwhile, on the release of Mr. Y. J. Meherally, Mr. Batuk Desai with his co-operation, we understand, organised two Vanar Sena Camps one at Kandivli and another at Borivli, of course without consulting us. It has also come out that they used the name and address of the Board of Control while writing to parents to send their children to the above mentioned Camps.

It has also come to our knowledge that large sums of monies and provisions were collected from various merchants besides getting substantial help from certain political bodies.

A full and complete statement of monies received by Mr. Kulkarni the Officer-in-charge on behalf of the Board of Control and the donations received through B.P.-C.C. along with statement of expenses is given below.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure from 1st July 1930 to 31st December 1931.

(Receipts Direct.)

	As.	a.	p.
M/s Lalji Durgadas & Co.	50	0	0
Mr. Madhavlal M. Bhatt	100	0	0
Mr. Harikisandas L. Javeri	381	0	0
The Kariana Bazar Association	61	0	0
The Tenants of Pannalal Terraces	51	0	0
Mr. Harkisandas L. Javeri	79	0	0
Mrs. Cousins	1	0	0
Residents of Old Hummum Lane through Mr. Luxmidas Thakersey	101	0	0
Mr. G. G. Tawkor	1	0	0
Mr. A. R. Bhatt	11	0	0
Benefit performance by Anand Bilas Natak Mandal (Net gain)	125	0	0
Variety Entertainment (Net gain)	13	5	6
The Grain Merchants' Association through Mr. Uttamram	150	0	
Sale of Swadeshi articles (Net gain)	23	12	0
	23	12	0
	1148	1	6

(Receipts through B. P. Congress Committee).

	Rs.	As.	Ps
Mrs. Jamnabai Narsey	25	0	0
Mr. F. C. Sojan	101	0	0
Mr. N. M. Pathare	11	0	0
Mr. Nanji Hirji	101	0	0
Mr. S. V. Prabhu	50	0	0
Shri Vasudas Hitvardhak	10	0	0
Shri Nagindas Damodas	5	0	0
	303	0	0
Total Receipts Rs	1451	1	6

(Payments.)

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Office Rent	166	12	3
Printing & Stationery	388	10	6
Office equipment	181	12	0
Peon Lighting & other office expenses	94	0	0
Expenses of organisation of Students' Union & Vanar Sena & Propaganda in furtherance of the movement	151	13	0
Tailoring Charges	200	0	0
Sundry Expenses	31	12	3
Balance on Hand	236	5	0
Total Rs.	1451	1	6

PAYMENTS STILL TO BE MADE.

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Office Rent	188	0	0
Tailoring Charges	80	0	0
Total Rs.	268	0	0

Various other donations in kind like Band Materials and cloth were received from various associations and merchants among whom may be mentioned:

The Bullion Exchange.

The Bombay Mill Gin Stores Association.

Seth Jethmal Narandas.

The Native Yarn Copper Brass Merchants' Association.

From the statement it becomes abandunity clear that no monies were received by the Board of Control for either of the Camp said to have been organised.

Those members of the public who might have given money for the organisation of the said Camps may do well to ask for an explanation from persons responsible for it.

So far as the activities of the Board of Control is concerned who after taking the stock of the situation, decided to recommence their activities and accordingly started a School Students' General Union and handed over to it the work of re-organising the Vanar Sena under its auspices. The School Students Union is a non-political institution.

At this stage I wish to make it clear that there are several other Institutions in the city running under the same name and carrying on their work in their own way with which we have no connection and consequently are not responsible for same.

FAITH IN MAHATMAJI REITERATED

:o:

Belgaum Celebrates Gandhiji's Release

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Jan. 28.

Monday, the 26th was to be observed as the first anniversary of the "Independence Day." The programme for the day was already full and the morning dawned bringing with it, all of a sudden, the news of the release of Mahatmaji. People got almost wild with joy and the fact that the police were found to be conspicuous by their absence lent colour and credence to the happy news that had already emanated from some mysterious quarter. But the fact that no private message was received till Monday afternoon made people suspect the truth of the news from the mysterious source and wires flashed with messages of inquiries at Poona and Bombay. At last, a message from Poona received in the evenig poured cold water on the enthusiasm it the people and the meeting in the evening lost of its colour. The Independence Day resolution was read and passed.

CONGRATULATORY MEETING.

But the morning of Tuesday brought private telegrams stating of the release of Mahatmaji on Monday night and the news was again definitely announced to the public The evening saw the whole streets glittering is the rows of "mangal" lamps. A monmoth meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. Belvi to congratulate Gandhiji on his unique success and good fortune.

Sjt. Deshpande moved the main resolution deasserting unswerving faith in the leadership of Mahatmaji and expressing Belgaum public's readiness to abide by his commands with implicit faith. Sjt. Gangadharaoji's speech was full of sentiment and gratitude and he asserted the unconditional release of Mahatmaji marke the culmination of the struggle from freedom and proceed to the hilt that non-violence and Satyagraha had conquered the beaucracy in the world. He warned the public to beware of the days still to come and not to go away with the impression that their task was over. In fact, he said the days of real sacrifice and real test as to their faith in Mahatmaji mtehods of love and non-violence were still to come and therefore the occasion was more for making their resolve to adhere to the path of non-violence more firmly rooted than for self landation. He doubted not the sincerity of jesture on the part of the premier and the Viceroy and was certainly prone to believe their good intentions, but good intentions alone will not do and the work still to be done was of paramount importance. A telegram was at this moment received stating of the released leaders' departure for Allahabad and Sjt. Deshpande requested the audience to send a message to Mahatmaji assuring him that with him he was taking the whole public of Belgaum which had resolved to abide by his decisions and which solemnly prayed to God for the early recovery of their revered leader Pandit Motilalji. Mr. Narayanrao Joshi seconded the resolution and the meeting ended.

PRESS SEARCHED.

At 11 o'clock in the morning of the 25th instant, the police searched two local press offices. The Tarun Bharat and Shri Krishna Press Some copies of recently proscribed Prabhai Lheri song books were seized.

BOYCOTT NO HATRED OF BRITISHERS

:o:

It Is Instinct Of Self-preservation

The following are extracts from the Presidential Address delivered by Pandit Taranathji at the opening of the All-India Exhibition at Gadag.

"India to-day is what years ago the patriot saint Vivekananda described it with his prophetic vision: "The sleeping Goliathan is now awake, and no power on earth can stop his onward march". The nation is up moved by the wand of the Master at Yeravda awake never to retire until his will becomes its achievement.

Will the British give up their milch cow? It will need a strain few human beings possess to do such a feat of self-denial. We the countrymen can pity them for the situation, and is not our condition more pitiable too? They easily live in plenty and we, all who struggle hard cannot live a bare hand-to-mouth life. They have refused to listen to our appeals and precipitated on us the bare struggle for existence. We are, thank God, in spite of their long domination strong enough to know that the unfit do not deserve to live. Yet live we must and therefore the nation says "we refuse to buy your things," and that is boycott. Is this wrong I ask. In that there is no hatred of Britishers. as they think, but an exercise of our own love of ourselves, an assertion of the simple instinct to live.

HOWRAH LOOTING PARTY CONVICTED.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

Mr. P. B. Banerji, Assistant Sessions Judge of Howrah, sentenced Babulal to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Khude Faquir and four others to nine months' rigorous imprisonment for having in a body looted fish from a tank of Sjt. Haro Chandra Ghosh of Faquirpura in Howrah distt. A second batch of the accused in the same case awaits their trial. The prosecution case is that Sjt. Haro Chandra Ghosh with co-sharers had gone to the tank to net fish on June 8 last year, when the net was drawn up the accused with two others, one of whom had since died, and the other was absconding, attacked Sjt. Gosh's party with knives and other weapons, and drove them away. The police party, who went there to arrest the accused in their huts, were trapped and forced to open fire injuring Rehensha Faquir, who, however, died on his way to the hospital. On arrival of the reinforcement, about 70 arrests were made, 21 of whom were sentenced earlier by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Howrah.—A. P. Special.

TAMLUK, Jan. 28.

Eighty-seven volunteers have been arrested in connection with the "Independence Day" celebrations in Tamluk Sub-Division. Of these 65 have been bound over and the rest have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. —A. P. Special.

Paris.—A message from Modane says that an avalanche surprised a column of Italian Alpine troops near the Franco-Italian frontier and carried away the captain and twelve men.

The company of Alpinists who were missing are reported to have arrived at Bardonneche with several dead.—Reuter.

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The new way dentists urge to restore teeth to dazzling brilliance—to combat dental troubles

SCIENCE has made a significant discovery. The cause of dull, discolored teeth is found to be the chief cause of serious tooth and gum disorders. That cause is a film that forms on teeth.

You can feel film with your tongue—a slippery, viscous coating. It clings to teeth and gets into crevices and stays. It absorbs stains from food and smoking, turns white teeth "off color" and clouds their brilliance. Germs by the millions breed in it, and they, plus tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

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Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit or crude abrasive.

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WANTED—for the Board' Office from March 1, 1931, two CLERKS in the grade of Rs. 60—5—100 plus benefits of Board's Provident Fund. Preference will be given to graduates and persons who had experience of examination and correspondence work. A knowledge of Shorthand and Typewriting is desirable. Applications with attested copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) giving details of qualifications, including subjects and divisions in examinations passed; age; nationality; caste, residence; previous experience, if any, should be sent by February 15. 1931 to the Secretary Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Rajputana (including Ajmer-Merwara), Central India and Gwalior, Ajmer. Candidates already employed must apply through their present employers.
A 2446

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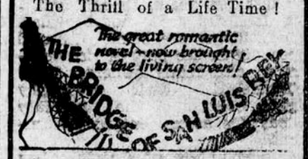

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xIyo Maru	5962	27 Feb.	13 Mar.

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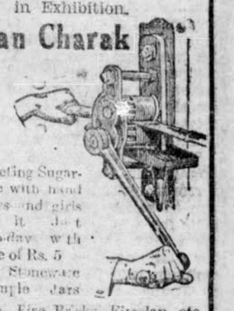

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BOMBAY MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1931.

Irwin's Parting Gift To Burma.

—:o:—

FIRST ORDINANCE TO SUPPRESS TERRORIST MOVEMENT WHICH IS MENACE TO PEACE

Amendment To Criminal Law Of Burma Similar To Bengal Ordinance No 1 Of 1930

NEW DELHI, J an. 31.

The Viceroy has promulgated Ordinance No. 1 of 1931 enacting Burma Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance applying to whole of Burma. In his statement he says, "It has been known to Government for some years that there is a terrorist party in Burma which is closely associated with the terorist movement in Bengal.

TERRORISM BY PAMPHLETS

This party has of late been engaged in the commission of terrorist outrages and there is reason to believe that it was responsible for a political dacoity in Rangoon town in September 1930 and for derailment of a mail train in October 1930 at Nyaungchi Dauk in Toungo District in which high officials of Government were travelling.

A recent feature of its activities has been the wide distribution among students and others of revolutionary pamphlets directly inciting to violence.

THARRAWADDY "REBELLION."

There is also good ground for the belief that it is privy to the rebellion in Tharrawaddy district and that it was the intention of those responsible for that rebellion to organise rising in different parts of Burma with a view to the overthrow of Government as established by law.

I am satisfied that the terrorist movement in Burma is a menace to the epace of the province and, pending passage of local Legislation, that it is negessary to take immediate action in regard to it.

FIRST ORDINANCE.

I have accordingly promulgated an Ordinance under the powers conferred upon me by section 72 of the Government of India Act to supplement the ordinary Criminal Law of Burma on lines of the Bengal Ordinance No. 1 of 1930.

The powers conferred by this ordinance will be used only against those in regard to whom there is reason to believe that they are members of the trrorist party in Burma or are acting in furtherance of the terrorist movement. The Government of Burma will take an early opportunity of placing before the Burma Legislative Council legislative propcsals embodying the provisions of this ordinance in so far as they are within the competence of that legislature.—A. P.

PUNJAB HOUSE SEARCHES

—:o:—

Bomb Material In Lahore

TWO ARRESTS IN AMRITSAR

AMRITSAR, Jan. 31.

The local C.I.D. to-day carried out searches of the houses of certain local Nationalist workers including Sardar Sohan Singh Sewak, in connection with the alleged political dacoity and murder committed in October last in Minauli in Ambala District.

Later they searched the houses of Sjt. Avatar Kishen Akhtar and Gobind Pershad Gupta and arrested both of them under Section 108. Cr. P. C. —A. P.

TWO PERSONS INJURED IN CALCUTTA EXPLOSION.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

As result of an explosion while compressing gunpowder for blasting operations at Calcutta chord railway bridge near Bally two men sustained injuries and were removed to the Medical College Hospital.

A portion of the bridge had to be removed and it was being blown out. Both the injured persons are employees of Messrs. Bird and Company. Mr. J. C. Jain, mechanical engineer, one of the persons injured, is stated to have received rather severe injuries.—A. P.

NINE WOMEN VOLUNTEERS CONVICTED

—:o:—

One With Six Months' Child In Arms

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

The Fourth Presidency Magistrate of Jorabagan fined a Bengali woman Rs. 50 or in default one month's simple imprisonment for contravening police orders in connection with picketing, and fined eight women, including one with child aged six months in arms, Rs. 100 each or in default two months' simple imprisonment under Section 283 I. P. C. for causing obstruction to a handcart loaded with foreign cloths and refusing to disperse when asked by the police.

The Third Presidency Magistrate of Jorabagan fined two volunteers Rs. 50 each or in default a month's simple imprisonment and directed one to furnish a bond of Rs. 100 for contravening the police orders in connection with picketing.—A. P. Special.

DHULIA APPROVES MAHATMAJI'S TERMS

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent).

DHULIA, Jan. 29.

A meeting was convened by the prominent citizens of Dhulia on Wednesday last for explaining the significance of the uncondition release of Mahatma Gandhi and members of the Worwking Committee and for conveying the message of Mahatma Gandhi regarding his terms for the settlement of the Indian problem. Mr. V. S. Sahasrabuddhe and Shrimant Shaligram Shet voted Mr. V. G. Jawdekar Pleader to the chair.

JETPUR MERCHANTS SURRENDER TO CONGRESS.

(From A Correspondent.)

JETPUR, Jan. 31.

After two days rigid picketing all merchants, except one or two Mahommadans, have signed the terms of Saurastra Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal.

The biggest trading centre of Kathiawar has thus been captured. Sjt. Manilal Kathari's efforts have brought about an honourable compromise. Bhavnagar and Jetpur centre were selling foreign cloth which meant the whole of Kathiawar practically.

"POISONOUS DOCTRINE" OF SOCIALISM

—:o:—

A Committee Of Trade Unionists

SIR JOHN'S VICIOUS ATTACK ON LABOUR

LONDON, Feb. 1.

A trenchant attack against Government was delivered by Sir John Simon in a speech at South Molton, Devon. He said that it was impossible for Liberals with great tradition to acquiesce in the course of conduct which left them "Nothing to do but fetch and carry for Socialists."

A POISONOUS DOCTRINE

Sir J. Simon expressed the opinion that Socialism was a "poisonous doctrine," whereas Liberalism taught that the interest of the community as whole must always be preferred to the claims of a section.

"I am no more prepared to facilitate handing over authority in this country to a Committee of trade unionists, such as sought to carry through a general strike, than hand it to a Committee of Landlords of a Committee of Press Lords."—Reuter.

Sjt. C. K. Narayanaswami, who was sentenced to 10-1/2 months' on Saturday. He is a member of the 'Chronicle" staff and goes to jail second time

INDIANS MUST HAVE PREFERENCE

—:o:—

Walchand Opposes Equality To Foreign Firms

SET BACK BY R. T. C.

RANGOON, Jan. 31.

Speaking at a reception held in his honour at the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce Mr. Walchand Hirachand, said that looking at the results of the discussions at the Round Table Conference from point of view of Indian business man he saw a very serious risk in accepting what looked on the surface a small point namely that of equality of British firm, company or trader.

VERY DANGEROUS.

This, he considered, very dangerous even if complete fiscal autonomy was given and all safeguards on finance currency and exchange were removed. After drawing illustrations from chemical, match, textile, insurance, banking and shipping interests which could never be properly developed along national lines, if discrimination in favour of Indian naationals was prevented by a convention guaranteeing equal treatment to British companies, Mr. Walchand Hirachand remarked that the results of Round Table Conference regarding equality, far from taking Indians any further, definitely moved them backwards. -A. P.

KARNATAKA UNIFICATION DAY.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Jan. 29.

During the last fortnight there have been many peasants Conferences at least half a dozen in every district—in Karnataka, the main resolution passed in each conference being that of demanding remission of land revenue this year. The reason for demanding the remission is mainly economic. though in one or two cases, the peasants have declared their intention of with-holding taxes till Swaraj is won. In the Kod taluk of the Dharwar District for instance, abject Poverty and famine are prevailing. The taluk consists of three-fourths of rice lands for which there has not been sufficient rain for the last ten year. Bagayat (garden) and rice lands are heavily taxed and the water cess has been scarcely remitted during the last ten years, though irrigation facilities are not Provided. Many villages are being deserted especially in the part of rice cultivation and many owners have relinquished their occupancy rights, because of the inability to pay the assessment to Government.

One volunteer of Ankola has been sentenced to one month rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50/ fine in default one month more. for erasing numbrrs on houses in connection with Census Boycott.

KARNATAKA UNIFICATION DAY.

The second of February will be celebrated as the Karnatak Unification Day through-out Karnataka in commemoration of the death of the late Raghavendrarao Kadapa of Dharwar who was a Pioneer of the movement for the unification culturally and geographically, of the Kanarese speaking districts of British India as well as those of the Native States if it was possible to include them. A resolution reiterating the demand for unification will be passed in every important town and village and forwarded to the Working Committee of the Congress to be considered in the future constitution of India.

"POLICE HAVE ACTED WITH MODERATION & RESTRAINT"

—:o:—

FURTHER TRIBUTES TO VICEROY'S SINCERITY & HONESTY

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S PLATITUDINOUS AFTER-DINNER ORATION BEFORE EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION

MADRAS, Jan. 31.

Proposing the toast of the Governor who, with Lady Beatrix Stanley was the principal guest at the annual dinner of the European Association (Madras Branch) Mr. F. Birley, chairman of the branch, referred to the safeguards proposed by the Round Table Conference and said: "We want only fair field and no favour. We want equality of rights at citizens of the British Empire. The commerce and industry which we built through centuries in this country must be protected from expropriation, and as individuals we ask for that inalienable right of all persons to be tried and judged by our peers. We hold the view that provided stable Government can be assured within the British Empire the citizens of India in common with all other citizens of that great Commonwealth of Nations should be free to govern themselves".

Concluding Mr. Birley said, "I cannot close without remarking on the unique position in which results of the Round Table Conference have placed the Congress Party. The Viceroy has in his wisdom seen fit to give leaders of that body the full opportunity to consider their position and the whole world now looks to them to prove that at heart they are men of goodwill, desiring only power to do good to their fellow citizens. Their tide is at the flood. I wonder if they will have the breadth of vision to seize the opportunity."

Sir George Stanley, the Governor, responding to the toast, referred to the Civil Disobedience Movement and praised the work of the police, who, he said, had acted with moderation and restraint in the face of strong provocation.

IRWIN'S SINCEREITY AGAIN!

Referring to Lord Irwin, the Governor said: I confess, it fills me with indignation when I read in English newspapers abuse of a man who has had probably the most difficult task that has ever been laid on any Viceroy, and who has steered a course which while it has been firm, has always been just and tempered with sincere desire to go to the utmost limit of conciliation compatible with security."

Concluding His Excellency said: "Though the Round Table Conference has achieved more than even its most fervent supporters had expected, and though it has confounded the anticipations of those who hoped for its complete and utter failure, there is still much to be done. The bare framework, and that not the complete one, of the Constitution has been outlined and the details have to be filled in.

BRAKERS AHEAD.

It is no good trying to evade the fact that those details will provide many difficulties and offer many opportunities for disagreement. Those who wish well; to India will do their best to surmount those difficulties and minimise the possibilities of disagreement.

Goodwill and common sense will do much to smoothen the way and I hope that those who are at present holding aloof will even yet realise the immense advance on the present position that has been made by the pronouncement of the Prime Minister and that they will add their energies and abilities to the common task to endeavour to find a solution which shall be satisfactory on the whole to all sections instead of continuing the course which must lead to much misery and suffering and which makes more difficult of attainment what we all desire and hope for—a contented federated India taking its place among the Dominions of the Empire."

BAN ON BIRTH CONTROL

—:o:—

Pope Issues Encychical

LONDON (By Mail)

One of the most important Encyclical made by Pope in recent years was published to-day on Christian marriage. It is a document of 16,000 words which reviews everything known and all the views held to--day on the relations between men and women. The last Encyclical on the subject was written fifty years ago, but Pope Pius XI. now covers a wider field—from birth control to companionate marriage, from the emancipation of women to the sterilisation of criminals and the physically unfit, from the relations of husband and wife, "involving the removal of the word 'obey' in non-Catholic ceremonies," to the relations between Church and State in support of the moral law.

The immediate reason for the Encyclical, as the Pope said in his Christmas address to the Consistory, was displeasure at the turn which the recent mixed marriage between Princess Giovanna and the Orthodox King Boris had taken, which was contrary to the intention of the Pope. But it is known that to-day's document has been in preparation for many months.

The Encyclical is divided into three parts (following St. Augustine's teaching on the subject):—

1. The dignity of Christian wedlock.
2. Errors opposed to Chritian wedlock.
3. Remedies for overcoming errors.

THE WIFE'S SUBJECTION

The Pope says the duty of parents concerns not only the begetting of children but education. Conjugal obedience requires "sacred loyalty one to the other." A wife should be subject to her husband, but "this subjection does not deny the liberty which fully belongs to a woman in virtue of her dignity as a human person and in view of her noble office of wife and mother." This subjection forbids exaggerated licence, which cares not for the good of the family.

There follows a lengthy consideration of the inviolable stability of marriage and the benefits ensuing to human society from its stability. "To-day, alas!" says the Pope, "in writings, plays, fiction, frivolous novels, kinemas, and by radio the sanctity of marriage is trampled upon and derided. Adultery and divorce are defended by a type of genius which is considered to have emancipated itself from all old fashioned, immature opinions, and among those opinions is the traditional doctrine of Christian marriage." Human tampering with the Divine institution of marriage leads to temporary, experimental, and companionate marriage.

BIRTH CONTROL

Regarding birth control, the Pope says there has been an attempt to question Catholic doctrine, so "We proclaim anew that any use whatsoever of matrimony exercised in such a way that the act is deliberately frustrated in its natural power to generate life is an offence against the law of God and of nature, and those who indulge in it are branded with the guilt of grave sin."

"The destruction of the unborn child in the womb is murder," says the Pontiff.

Sterlisation of the physically unfit is against the law of God. They should be dissuaded from marriage, but "the body of every man is sacred, and public magistrates cannot be given powers to harm its integrity except where grave crime has taken place."

In the third section the Pontiff says the remedy for existing evils evils must be fidelity to religious life. "Exaggerated physiological education" is discountenanced. "It cannot be denied", says the Pontiff, "that the basis of happy wedlock and the ruin of an unhappy one is prepared in the souls of boys and girls during the period of childhood and adolescence."

The curious feature of the present Encyclical is that it has been released simultaneously in five languages, besides the official Latin text—namely, Italian, English, French, German, and Spanish.

MIXED MARRIAGES.

From a Reuter summary of the Encyclical it may be added that the Pontiff makes a passing reference to mixed marriages, merely emphasising what he said in his address to the Cardinals on Christmas Eve—that the Catholic Church did not approve of mixed marriages, and that in the occasional cases in which she gave a dispensation on account of the circumstances it was unlikely that the Catholic party did not suffer some detriment from such a marriage, for it became much more difficult to imitate the mystery of the close union between Christ and the Church, which was the ideal of human marriage. There was a danger that where there existed diversity of mind as to what was the truth, the bond of union of mind and heart might be broken or, at least, weakened, with the danger that the love of man and wife might grow cold.

"MURDER OF THE INNOCENT."

The Pope used forcible words in denouncing another "very grave sin"—that of taking the life of the offspring in the mother's womb, which neither by the will of the father or mother nor by medical, social, or eugenic arguments by which some seek to legalise it can be excused. "However much we may pity the mother whose health, and even life, is gravely imperilled in the performance of the duty allotted to her by nature, nevertheless, what could ever be a sufficient reason for excusing in any way the direct murder of the innocent?"

BOYCOTT MOVEMENT TELLS.

Some Illuminating Figures.

(BY H. V.)

Present Indian Nationalism is characterised by two important factors namely Civil Disobedience movement and Boycott movement. The one educates the public politically and the other essentially, economically and incidentally politically. The object of these method is the attainment of Swaraj.

Boycott movement whose economic importance for the 300 hundred and odd starving millions of Indians is of greater value in the long run than civil disobedience which seeks to ignite the imagination of Indians to a sense of high patriotism and to cast off the fetters of age long slavery degradation and utter penury. According to the statement made to the press by Mahatmaji on his unconditional release Boycott movement with picketting of foreign cloth shops and liquor shops will and shall continue even in United States of India. India being essentially an agricultural country will also produce her manufactured goods as far as practicable. U. S. A. which is almost self-sufficient will be our model for future India.

Boycott movement has already hit England very hard. It has almost paralised her foreign trade It has caused unemployment figures to mount up terribly so much so that with the addition of a million unemployed in a few months. The proverbial English complecency is bound to be shaken.

BOYCOTT TELLS.

Comparing the values of imports from the months of April to November in 1930 with those of the corresponding months in 1929 the chief decreases in the following articles of merchandise are as follows.

The decrease in the value of the import of cotton grey piecegoods steadily increased by 84 lakhs in April 1930 to 155 lakhs in November 1930. The value of decrease not merely increased from month to month in the year 1930 but also has steadily increased in the corresponding months of the year 1929 and 1930.

From the month of April 1930 to the end of November 1930.

Decrease in lakhs of rupees.

Cotton piecegoods		
Grey	84	155
White	46.5	67
Coloured	43.5	90.5
Cotton yarn	16	34
Silk piecegoods	10	7.7
Woollen	9.9	9.7
Pieregoods of cotton and art silk	17.3 (in Sept)	18.6
Sugar	60 145 (in Aug)	57
Cigarettes	4.7	14.5
Motor Cars	18.8	18.1
Hardware	17.3	20.3

WHO IS SIR AUREL STEIN?

—:o:—

A Britisher Libels China.

Chinese Demand His Expulsion.

Immediate expulsion from China of Sir Aurel Stein, British archeologist, is demanded in a petition to the Nanking Government by the Peiping Association for the Preservation of Ancient Relics. Sir Aurel is now in Sinkiang Province, says a cable to the "Chicago Tribune."

The petitioners accuse him of making false statements about the people of China, especially the Kuominatang, in an address which he delivered before the Harvard Institute last year when appealing for funds. It is alleged that after describing the Kuomintang as disreputable Sir Aurel said:

"I think I can do with Sinkiang officials to-day what I used to do in the old days. If you can give me sufficient money to bribe them I can have everything my own way. The days of the Chinese race are numbered."

The Association suspects that there are secet motives behind Sir Aruel's expedition, which is avowedly for the discovery of an old caravan route between Central Asia and Europe. His movements are described as most mysterious.

Beyond a shadow of doubt", says the Association's statement, "he has some sinister object. On a previous visit to Sinkiang he made military maps and took away all the treasures of Tung Wang."

HAMERPUR DISTRICT BOARD SUPERSEDED

—:o:—

For "Political" Subversive Propaganda

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 31.

The United Provinces Government has superseded the Hamerpur District Board for two years from March 1, 1931. During the period of supersession the District Magistrate will perform all its powers. The resolution on the subject shows that the administration of Board has been unsatisfactory for the past three years.

Employees had embezzled funds and other malpractices had taken place and many complaints had reached the Government of the way the Education Committee had recently abused its position by introducing political and subversive propaganda in the Board schools, the discipline in which had suffered severely in consequence.—A. P.

DO-X REACHES MADIERA

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Libson.—Restored after the fire mentioned in a cable of November 29, the German flying boat D. O.—X has departed for Madiera.

(Later).

"Puerto Luze, Las Palmas.—D. O.—X arrived here at 2 p.m.—Reuter.

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